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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 622)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	15633
Center	Rajender Nagar.	Date	22/11/15

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Alignment Competence**
2. **Context Competence**
3. **Content Competence**
4. **Language Competence**
5. **Introduction Competence**
6. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
7. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Section A

Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

1. (a) In this age of information and consumerism, the image of women portrayed by mass media greatly influences our social attitude towards them. Critically evaluate. 10

सूचना और उपभोक्तावाद के इस युग में, मास मीडिया द्वारा चित्रित महिलाओं की छवि उनके प्रति हमारे सामाजिक अभिवृत्ति को वृहत रूप में प्रभावित करती है। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें। 10

— In this age of access to information and cut-throat competition between various groups, women ~~ka~~ are being used for effective awareness campaign and at the same time being commodified.

for example:—

Recently a campaign was started by vogue foundation, ~~Reg~~ regarding "my voice, my choice", which was highlighting the women freedom and empowerment, it invited mixed response, whereby some lauded it for powerful message it carried but some ~~for~~ criticized it for wrong purpose.

Almost all advertisements involve & depict women as a

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Campaigner which has effect on our social attitude towards women by way of-

① Women's inherent weaknesses in form of a Patriarchal society are being weakened. for ex. - women are present almost everywhere, on a packet of noodle to a government campaign, thus sensitivity is being generated.

② their depiction as Commodity is inculcating a wrong feeling in younger generation, whereby they are being seen as an object and it causes ~~frustration~~ arousement in youth, leading to increasing violance against woman.

③ Women are being used as official Campaigners in various bodies such as UN environment agency, where Kareena Kapoor is a brand ambassador, this brings a deep impact by inculcating feminist values such as love, care, compassion in our minds.

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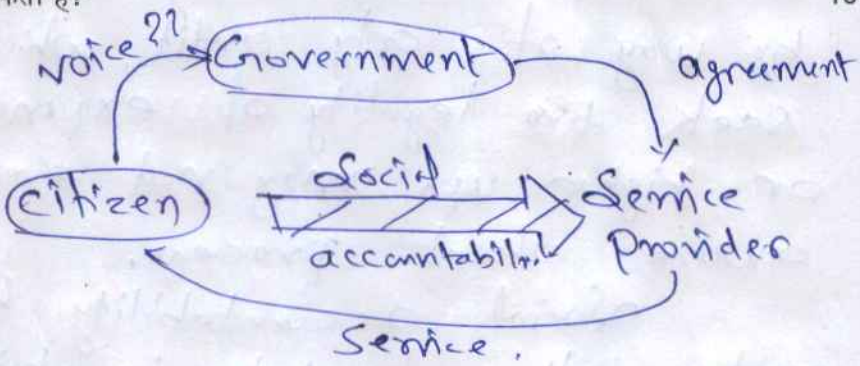
1. **(b)** What is social accountability? How can it act as a more effective mechanism than the conventional methods of extracting accountability? What steps can a civil servant take to improve the effectiveness of social accountability in India? 10

सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व से आप क्या समझते हैं?उत्तरदायित्व की सुनिश्चितता के परम्परागत तरीके की अपेक्षा यह एक अधिक प्रभावी व्यवस्था के रूप में किस प्रकार कार्य कर सकता है? भारत में सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व की प्रभाविता में अभिवृद्धि हेतु एक सिविल सेवक कौनसे - कदम उठा सकता है? 10



Social Accountability means being responsible to the society or the persons, whom are actually affected by services/actions of service providers. for example - Social audit is conducted by beneficiaries themselves in MNREGA works,

When Government officials can have collusion with panchayat functionaries and thus can siphon away the benefits, Social audit /accountability eliminates this by empowering

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citizens directly to question the motives of governments.

When muster rolls, wage distribution can be manipulated in traditional accountability mechanism by way of only audit, which will seek ~~pro~~ legality of expenditure or higher ups may not even be aware about process.

Social accountability ~~bri~~ reduces these loopholes by bringing a platform ~~for~~ face to face interaction.

Civil servant can improve the accountability by –

1. Providing avenues for enforcement in form of Gram sabha, Complaint reciept etc.
2. By empowering people by awareness campaign to participate in the process.
3. By enforcing the provision of accountability by accepting ~~a~~ recommandations of auditee.

(even 2nd ARC recommanded for binding advice of Social audit in MNREGA)

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2. (a) Biometric attendance, punctuality and cleanliness provide only a good start towards the improvement of work culture. A lot more is required to improve the work culture of the Indian bureaucracy and make it more responsive and citizen centric. Comment. 10

बायोमेट्रिक उपस्थिति प्रणाली, समय-बद्धता और स्वच्छता कार्यमें सुधार की दिशा में संस्कृति-संस्कृति में सुधार लाने-केवल एक अच्छा आरंभ प्रदान करते हैं। भारतीय नौकरशाही की कार्य केंद्रित बनाने हेतु अभी-तथा इसे अधिक उत्तरदायी व नागरिक बहुत कुछ किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी करें। 10

Indian Bureaucracy's work culture is affected by following factors-

1. Political process.
2. Clearcut & well laid responsibility.
3. Societal values & their inculcation.
4. Judicial action in form of elaborating various conducts.
5. Citizen-centric administration by making administration Responsive to demands.
6. Stringent punishment to corrupt officials.

These factors bring the Indian Bureaucracy that sense of Informal working environment, which is often criticized. Recently a Singapore grup rated Indian

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bureaucracy as most corrupt & inefficient in whole of south Asia, thus highlighting poor work culture.

As, Biometric attendance, punctuality & cleanliness can only affect the basic attire & perhaps discipline among bureaucrats. but an ethical work culture, requires ~~inclu~~ ~~incl~~ inculcation of societal as well as professional conducts into one's life.

Since, civil servants are professional citizens of country, therefore they must imbibe a culture that fosters development, inclusion.

for example - An officer may come on time in office due to biometric system attire, but he may not do anything or indulge in corrupt practice at office, thus, a good work culture ~~inv~~ shall reform all ① to ⑥ parameters.

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2. **(b)** Of all government activities, public procurement is amongst the one most vulnerable to fraud and corruption. Explain with examples. Further, what steps would you suggest to maintain probity in public procurement. 10

सभी सरकारी गतिविधियों में सार्वजनिक अधिप्राप्ति/खरीद प्रणाली, धोखाधड़ी और भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति सर्वाधिक सुभेद्य है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकारी अधिप्राप्ति/खरीद में ईमानदारी को बनाए रखने के लिए आप किन उपायों को अपनाने के बारे में परामर्श देंगे? 10

Public procurement is that process, where maximum interaction with outside agency is maintained and also the interaction is largely in monetary terms, whereby the benefits run into crores of rupees, thus offering great incentive to corrupt practices.

for example - In Indian Railways, say fans are to be replaced in all coaches, then material procurement division will put a contract and if slight tweaking can be done by collusion of officials & suppliers and a small quality defect alone can turn profits into millions, because volume is high.

So, Both ~~restrict~~ degrading of quality parameters

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& evaluation criteria can bring windfall to contractors, on the other hand in other wings such as operation & maintenance only limiting scope is there, as vendor is already selected.

Steps to maintain probity:

① More objective evaluation criteria viz. financial requirements, technical requirements shold be laid out, so as to remove discretion while evaluating.

② Committees must be nominated for evaluation & opening of bids.

③ electronic procurement must be done and a good step in form of a centralized Portal for all govt. & PSU is done in form of eprocure.gov.in.

④ Collusive bribery, which involves voluntry collusion must be brought under prevention of Corruption Act, 1989 (2nd ARC)

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3. (a) "Those who say religion has nothing to do with politics do not know what religion is". Explain. Further examine the role of religion in formation of political attitude in the Indian context. 10

"जो यह कहते हैं कि धर्म का राजनीति से कोई संबंध नहीं है, वे नहीं जानते कि धर्म होता क्या है।" इस कथन की व्याख्या करें। साथ ही, भारतीय संदर्भ में राजनीतिक अभिवृत्ति के निर्माण में धर्म की भूमिका की जांच करें। 10

→ The statement was given by Mahatma Gandhi, while debate on Indian secularism was going on in Constitment assembly.

Indian people are too religious for ages and it is suddenly not possible for them to shed their religious identity at one go. they can not be expected to leave their important source of identity, rather this identification ~~at~~ on basis of religion is going to act as a mobilization force.

Since, Politics is all about mobilizing People on the basis of common purpose and in this context, religion serves as most important purpose. ~~thus Politics~~ acts as a mobilizer.

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It is evident even in contemporary Indian politics, where political parties are being seen as identified with a particular religion or secular.

or even at time of Gandhi, it was Jinnah, who mobilized muslims politically & laid a demand for seperate nation, thus proving linkage betwn Religion & Politics.

Role of Religion :

① It helps us align basic tenets of religion with manifesto of a political Parties.

② minorities often align to specific parties, which seek to prevent majoritarian rule.

Thus, Religion & Politics have a strong link.

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3. (b) "Emotion can lead to our worst decisions or our best ones: The difference is emotional intelligence." In light of the given statement, illustrate how emotional intelligence is critical in decision making. How can it help a civil servant in taking prudent decisions? 10

"भावनाएं हमारे सर्वश्रेष्ठ अथवा सर्वाधिक बुरे निर्णयों के लिए उत्तरदायी होती हैं, अंतर सिर्फ भावात्मक समझ का है।" दिए गए कथन के आलोक में इस बात की दृष्टांत सहित व्याख्या करें कि भावात्मक समझ किस प्रकार निर्णय प्रक्रिया में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखती है? इससे एक सिविल सेवक को किस प्रकार विवेकपूर्ण निर्णय लेने में सहायता मिल सकती है? 10

→ Emotions are our long formed predisposition, which guides our reaction in a certain context, Understanding someone's behaviour & using it for management of relations in environment is facilitated by emotional intellegence.

for example - A village is protesting against Religious desecration of religious text and in such situation, if a ~~a~~ person (civil servant) orders action, then it will only aggravate problem. thus, emotional intellegence, will ensure understanding their religious decision or feelings. Pacifying them and thus help them identify the problem thus ending the protest.

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In this context, ~~religion~~ EI helped a in making a single decision work well.

For civil servants, since modern day Governance era is all about participatory approach & networking, thus Relationship management becomes an important norm and in this context, Emotional intellegence helps facilitate smoother relation.

~~for example~~

A civil society is demanding a seperate avenue and reform in governance, then administrator has to understand their problem, co-ordinate with other departments and ~~by leadership~~ thus address the problem. This is possible by emotional Intellegence. Also leadership is fostered by an emotionally intellegent person.

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4. (a) "Anyone who doesn't take truth seriously in small matters cannot be trusted in large ones either."- Albert Einstein. Bring out what this statement means to you in the present context. 10

" कोई व्यक्ति जो छोटे मामलों में सत्य को गंभीरता से नहीं लेता, उससे बड़े मामलों में भी ऐसा करने की अपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकती।" – अलबर्ट आइन्स्टाइन। वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में आपके लिए इस कथन का क्या तात्पर्य है? 10

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4. (b) Recent incidents of moral policing is symptomatic of the growing intolerance in Indian society. Analyse with examples. Suggest some measures to address this issue. 10

मॉरल पुलिसिंग की वर्तमान घटनाएं भारतीय समाज में बढ़ रही असहिष्णुता का लक्षण है। उदाहरण के साथ कथन का विश्लेषण करें। इस मुद्दे के समाधान हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाएं। 10

Moral Policing means vigilantism pursued by certain elements to uphold the tenets, which they consider moral and are being violated by a group. In such situation, the group prohibits the events, thus acting as moral guardian of society.

for example. Valentine's day is opposed by many proponents of Indian culture on accusation that it is against Indian culture. Since, India is a democracy, and thus it demands freedom of speech action, if they are not Illegal, thus a tolerant society & democracy demands a ban on such policy.

For example - A group wants to promote gay rights in

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front of public by holding hands & showing solidarity but moral police will ensure that such events dont happen or they will force government to ban such gathering on pretext of law & order situation.

Measures to address:

1. democracy in India needs to be strengthened by highlighting that it is their legal right to profess & propagate.
2. By providing governmental support to such events, so that moral policing is discouraged.

Thus, following a balanced approach of awareness & protection can eliminate moral policing.

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5. (a) What do you understand by the term 'Conflict of Interest' in the context of public service? What are the norms prescribed for Civil Services in India to deal with this issue? 10

लोक सेवा के परिप्रेक्ष्य में आप 'हितों का टकराव' शब्द से क्या समझते हैं? इस मुद्दे से निपटने हेतु भारत में सिविल सेवा के लिए क्या मानदण्ड निर्धारित किये गए हैं? 10

'Conflict of Interest' means that a civil servant has some interest in a work, which may be affected by his action.

for example - A civil servant may be owning land in an area and he is deputed as revenue commissioner of the area, then converting the area for commercial activities from residential activity, will lead to surge in price of land, then the decision, it lies, with that civil servant, which can affect his own interest by virtue of this position, then conflict of interest takes places.

Norms prescribed are -

① All India (Civil service) Conduct rules, 1964 maintain that a civil servant has to

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declare ~~an~~ his/her antecedent, property held before joining service.

(2) he should recuse from such action.

(3) He should not receive any Gift ammounting more than Rs. 5000, to prevent any conflict of interest.

(4) He should not take part in gambling, speculation which may affect his decision.

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5. **(b)** Although most public organizations have a code of conduct for their employees, its impact has been less than satisfactory in combating the misuse of office by public servants. Explain. Provide some suggestions to make the code of conduct a more comprehensive tool in dealing with corruption in public offices. 10

यद्यपि अधिकांश सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं में अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए एक आचार संहिता होती है, तथापि लोक सेवकों द्वारा पद के दुरुपयोग को रोकने में इसका प्रभाव असंतोषजनक रहा है। व्याख्या करें। सार्वजनिक कार्यालयों में भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने हेतु आचार संहिता को और अधिक व्यापक यंत्र के तौर पर प्रयोग हेतु कुछ आवश्यक सुझाव प्रस्तुत करें। 10

→ ~~Cond~~ Code of Conduct prescribes a set of do's & don'ts for civil servants mostly donts, about their conduct. but their effect has been minimal because –

① they are limited in scope & very few in number.

② they are not able to capture growing complexities of modern day corruption.

③ They are objective in nature thus entail ~~only~~ complaince only in terms of letter & not spirit.

for example, – A civil servant shall not accept gifts more than Rs. 5000 in a year.

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but he can bypass it by accepting many gifts less than 5000 rs, thus code of conduct have limited impact.

Suggestions-

1. enforce a code of ethics as well which can provide a wider framework for actions (2nd ARC) by not limiting choices.
2. False claim Act can be enforced to increase the pro-activeness of citizens in exposing corruption.
3. Serious fraud offence office must be empowered.
4. Strict Grievance Redressal mechanism must be employed for citizens exposing corruption.

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6. Citizen charter has recently emerged as an innovative tool for reinforcing citizen centric governance. Explain the statement and analyse the various constraints faced during the implementation of the citizen charter in the Indian administrative system. 10

नागरिक अधिकार-पत्र (सिटिज़न चार्टर), नागरिक केंद्रित सरकार की सुदृढ़ता हेतु हाल में एक नवोन्मेषी माध्यम के रूप में उभरा है। इस कथन की व्याख्या करें और भारतीय प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था में नागरिक अधिकार-पत्र के क्रियान्वयन के दौरान आने वाली विविध बाधाओं का विश्लेषण करें। 10

→ Citizen charter is a step towards ~~mob~~ improvement in service delivery by demand side strengthening of service by treating citizens as customer.

It is a set of committment made by an organisation/department, along with standards, time limits and Grievance Redressal mechanism, which seeks to ensure citizen centric governance by upholding transparency.

Limitations in Indian Context:

① they are not legally enforceable.

② they are set with unrealistic targets, thus can not be met.

③ Periodic updation is not being done,

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(4) Effective consultation with citizens as well as lower functionaries is ~~done~~ not done, thus reducing their effectiveness.

for example-
if Police department claims to ~~nabra~~ file an chargesheet in 10 days, but they have not consulted SHO or constable, who has to do the investigation, thus setting unrealistic target.

(5) Capacity building is not done to meet the standards & requirements in form of manpower, technology etc.

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7. An efficient service delivery is the key to winning the public trust in government. What are the challenges being faced in efficient delivery of public services? Suggest some measures to improve the delivery of public services. 10

सरकार के लिए जन विश्वास प्राप्त करने हेतु कुशल सेवा वितरण महत्वपूर्ण है। लोक सेवाओं के कुशल वितरण में किस प्रकार की चुनौतियाँ सामने आ रही हैं? लोक सेवाओं के वितरण में सुधार हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाएं। 10

Governance is that legitimacy which citizens put by way of a Social Contract, where they deligate their rights to a body. & demands in turn accountability & efficient service delivery.

So, Service delivery needs to be enhanced for a sence of Participation.

challanges facing:

① Corruption of officials, which deviates officials from their intended targets.

② lack of Capacity building, whereby municipaly does not have enough ~~man~~ manpower & machinary to mobilize waste generated.

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(3) A sense of service needs to be inculcated in public servants.

Suggestions:

(1) Public servants need to understand that they are Trustee of public purse as Gandhiji preached and thus trusteeship model needs to be followed.

(2) Better Resource allocation.

(3) Inculcation of values of public service in servants, which can guide them in service delivery.

(4) A code of Ethics along with ethics committees can provide a wider framework to public servants.

(5) Regular motivation training, sensitivity training to them.

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8. Explain the importance of diligence as a value for a civil servant. How can it be inculcated among civil servants? 10
एक लोक सेवक के लिए मूल्य के रूप में कर्मठता के महत्व की व्याख्या करें। सिविल सेवकों के बीच इसे किस प्रकार से अंतर्निर्विष्ट किया जा सकता है? 10

Diligence means a sense of motivation among civil servants, where they strive hard for the attainment of organizational goals.

Importance:

- Diligence ensures effective implementation of ~~civil~~ objectives.
- effective policy making is ensured.
- time bound service delivery is ensured by following objective criteria & non-partisanship.
- it ensures development of leadership in civil servants by seeing diligent person as a Role model.

for ex. - Riot affected Area requires that DM gives attention all the time, if it is ~~d~~ not done and DM

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leaves his responsibility, then whole framework may be affected & law & order situation may get deteriorated,

Ways to improve:

1. Role models must be established.
2. Effective Remuneration must be given.
3. Objective performance evaluation must be followed to keep them motivated.
4. A sense of Participation must be inculcated among civil servants, which can make them feel as part of decision making.

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Section B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

9. You are posted in a district as a public servant responsible for looking into the matters of violation of Right to Education Act. You came across a case in which a poor farmer had beaten his daughter for not going to take her fifth class annual exams. Eventually, he tied her up with his motorbike and took her to the examination hall. Corporal punishment to the children by parents or teachers is a punishable offence with three month jail term.

When you enquired about it the poor farmer explained that he had done so for ensuring a better future for her daughter as he does not want his children to live in poverty in which he is living. He also says that his economic condition is poor and if he is taken to jail his children will face severe hardships.

आप एक जिले में लोक सेवक के रूप में नियुक्त हैं जिस पर शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम के उल्लंघन से सम्बंधित प्रकरणों पर दृष्टि बनाए रखने का उत्तरदायित्व है। एक प्रकरण आपके संज्ञान में आया जिसमें एक निर्धन किसान ने अपनी पुत्री की पांचवी कक्षा की परीक्षा न देने जाने पर पिटाई कर दी। अंततः, उसने उसे अपनी मोटरसाइकिल से बांधा और परीक्षा भवन ले गया। माता-पिता या शिक्षक के द्वारा किसी बच्चे को शारीरिक दण्ड दिया जाना एक दण्डनीय अपराध है जिसके लिए तीन महीने की कैद हो सकती है।

आपने जब उक्त प्रकरण की जांच की तो निर्धन किसान ने बताया कि उसने अपनी पुत्री का बेहतर भविष्य सुनिश्चित करने हेतु ऐसा किया। वह नहीं चाहता कि उसके बच्चे भी उसी के समान निर्धनता में जीवन जीयें। उसका यह भी कहना है कि उसकी आर्थिक दशा अत्यंत दुर्बल है और यदि उसे कारागार भेजा गया तो उसके बच्चों को घोर कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

(a) What are the options available to you?
आपके पास कौन-से विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं?

(b) Evaluate each of these options and choose the option which you would adopt, giving reasons. 20
इन विकल्पों में से प्रत्येक का मूल्यांकन करें और आप जिस विकल्प को चुनेंगे, उसका कारण बताएं। 20

This case presents ethical dilemma, whereby, where farmer is following one law and trying to work for benefit of her ward for better future but his means do not justify the end, he is

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trying to achieve. Beating a child is not only immoral but also illegal, punishable upto 3 months jail. Since I am responsible for matters of violation of RTE Act, thus, it becomes my responsibility to act objectively, so as to further the progress of RTE.

In such situation, various options available to me are—

① Lauding efforts of poor farmer for his dedication in implementing RTE by enforcing & propagating it.

Merit:

— will further cause of RTE.
— will better career prospect of child.

Demerit:

— atrocities against children will increase.
— Such ~~educating~~ education ~~will only~~ will not lead to overall development of child.

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(2) Enforcing & requesting police to file a complaint and immediately ensure jail of farmer -

Merit: - ~~Vilo~~
- Corporal punishment will be deterred.
- rule of law will prevail.

Demerit:
- family's condition will be deteriorated, as poor farmer is economically weak & even child will not sustain ~~his~~ her education.

(3) Calling family for consultation & leave them with warning and also send a report to National Commission for protection of child Rights (NCPCR) to look into matter.

Merit: - Since I am not in a legal position to ensure the conviction of ~~farmer~~ and

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also my empathy is with family but since such acts needs to be eliminated, thus I will call farmer and give him stern warning for such actions and thus take the child for health checkup, also I will organize an awareness workshop for the locality, whereby I will highlight the sole purpose of RTE, which is to develop the child overall in all fields, and such punishment not only kills the free spirit but also leads to brain trap of children.

Such education can not ensure purpose of education i.e. to develop children holistically.

At the same time, I will send a Report to NCPCR, regarding such practice, so that

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they can take appropriate action on this matter and spread awareness ~~campaign~~ campaign ~~&~~ ~~highlighling~~ highlighting purpose of RTE.

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10. You retired as a finance manager from a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU). After retirement you are offered a job in a private company as its finance head and you have accepted it. The company has a procurement contract with the PSU which you worked for. Now that contract is up for renewal through competitive bidding. You have been asked to lead the team responsible for bidding of this contract.

While working in the PSU, you had an opportunity to work on areas relating to financial accounting, procurement, contracts and bids. You are concerned that you might breach the confidentiality if you accept the assignment in the present company. You also suspect that your knowledge and experience of working in the PSU were seen as good reasons for appointing you to the position in the present company.

The loss of such a major contract would have a significant effect on the financial performance of Company. Evaluate the merits and demerits of each of the options given below and finally suggest what course of action you would like to take, providing adequate reasons.

आप सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के एक उपक्रम (पी.एस.यू.) से वित्त प्रबंधक के रूप में सेवा निवृत्त हुए हैं। सेवा निवृत्ति के पश्चात् आपको एक निजी कंपनी में वित्त प्रमुख के पद पर नौकरी का प्रस्ताव आता है और आपने इसे स्वीकार भी कर लिया है। जिस पी.एस.यू. में आप कार्यरत्त थे उसके साथ इस कंपनी का सरकारी अधिप्राप्ति/खरीद हेतू एक अनुबंध है। अब चूँकि उस अनुबंध का प्रतिस्पर्द्धात्मक रूप से बोली लगा कर पुनर्नवीकरण किया जाना है, आपको उस टीम का नेतृत्व करने को कहा गया है जिसे इस अनुबंध के लिए बोली लगाने का उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा गया है।

पी.एस.यू. में काम करने के दौरान आपको उन विषयों पर काम करने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ था जो वित्तीय लेखा कार्य, सरकारी अधिप्राप्ति और अनुबंधों से सम्बंधित है। आपको इस बात की चिंता है कि यदि आप वर्तमान कंपनी में इस नियत कार्य को स्वीकार करते हैं तो हो सकता है आप गोपनीयता भंग करें। आपको इस बात का भी संदेह है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कार्य करने के संबंध में आपके ज्ञान एवं अनुभव को वर्तमान कंपनी में उक्त पद पर आपकी नियुक्ति के सकारात्मक कारण के रूप में लिया गया था।

इतने बड़े अनुबंध का न मिलना कंपनी के वित्तीय प्रदर्शन पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव डालेगा। नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से प्रत्येक के गुण एवं दोष का मूल्यांकन करें और पर्याप्त कारण बताते हुए अंततः सुझाएँ कि आप कौन-से विकल्प का चयन करेंगे?

i. Do not accept the assignment as it will lead to breach of confidentiality.
इस नियत कार्य को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे चूँकि इससे गोपनीयता भंग होती है।

ii. Do not lead the team but guide them from outside.
टीम का नेतृत्व नहीं करेंगे किन्तु इसे बाहर से मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करेंगे।

iii. Accept to lead the team and use your expertise in bidding for the contract.
टीम का नेतृत्व स्वीकार करेंगे और बोली लगाने हेतु अपनी विशेषज्ञता का उपयोग करेंगे।

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iv. Resign from the job.
नौकरी से त्यागपत्र दे देंगे।

Suggest any other possible option(s). Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving your reasons for it. 20

किसी और संभव विकल्प/विकल्पों का सुझाव दें। उनमे से सभी का मूल्यंकन करें और कारण बताते हुए सर्वोत्तम कार्यवाही का सुझाव दें। 20

The situation highlights possible role conflict that may arise on leading the ~~time~~ team responsible for the contract bidding, since I have previously worked for the PSU in similar position that is required for the job, also it poses me an opportunity to prove my mettle for the new assignment owing to my experience in similar domain.

Evaluation of options:

(i) Merit: not accepting the assignment will relieve me from possible role conflict and at the same time, I will be able to keep myself away from possible conflict of interest and it will also ensure my integrity in current organisation as they will be certain about my integrity, if I join any other organisation after this job.

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Demerits:- It will not only be seen as me abrogating my responsibilities from my current organization but also will be detrimental to my future Career prospects in present organization, I will be setting a wrong precedent.

(ii)

Merit: By not leading the team but guiding from outside will enable the organization benefit from my past exposure and at the same time, I will be possibly ~~relin~~ relieved from possible guilt that may arise out of the assignment.

Demerit: This option will not show my Committment towards work and also it does not serve any purpose, as I can still pass on the information that I have acquired out of my tenure in PSU as finance Manager working exactly in same field.

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(iii) Merit: By accepting the job and leading the team, I will fulfill my responsibility as a finance head in new organisation and at the same time will help for the benefit of private organisation, because, they hired me for my experience and it may be because of my current profile, that they want me to lead the time.

Demerit: In the meanwhile, by leading the team, I may compromise the confidentiality of PSU in similar contractual agreement, which will be against my ethical standards and people may see me as using the past experience to get the leadership of team.

(iv) Merit: By Resigning, I can be free from such conflict and thus hold my Integrity absolutely.

Demerit: But Resignation will not fulfill the purpose as my current assignment needs me.

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After evaluation of all these options, I will go ahead with option (iii) i.e. by accepting the leadership of team, because the confidentiality clauses and conduct rules of PSU do not bind me to ~~reveal the~~ not do so, it is not against any law and at the same time, as Kant stated that duty needs to be performed, because it ought to be and one should not work for consequences, and at the same time, it will bring ~~an~~ fulfillment of my duty towards new organization by bringing good financial performance to private company.

Also, PSU might have changed their clauses, working methods, which I may not be aware of, just on pretext of vague role conflict, I can not abrogate my present duty, therefore, I will lead the team.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. You are the district officer responsible for implementing the government schemes in the district. One of the schemes is to provide financial assistance to poor students completing their Class XII so that they can join college comfortably. But, due to unexpectedly good results there arises a shortage of funds for the scheme. However, the funds are available in another scheme of housing which are unutilized, but need approval from senior officials and may take more than a month and by that time the admissions will be over.

आप एक जिले में सरकारी योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए उत्तरदायी एक जिला अधिकारी हैं। योजनाओं में से एक 12वीं कक्षा उत्तीर्ण कर रहे निर्धन छात्रों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने की योजना है ताकि वे सुविधाजनक ढंग से महाविद्यालयों में नामांकन करा सकें। किन्तु, अनापेक्षित अच्छे परीक्षा परिणामों के कारण इस योजना के लिए निधि की कमी हो जाती है। यद्यपि, एक अन्य गृह निर्माण योजना में निधि उपलब्ध है जिसका उपयोग अब तक नहीं किया गया है, किन्तु उस निधि के उपयोग के लिए वरीय अधिकारियों से स्वीकृति लिए जाने की आवश्यकता है जिसमें एक महीने से अधिक समय लग सकता है, और तब तक नामांकन का समय निकल जाएगा।

Given below are few options that you can take:
नीचे कुछ विकल्प दिए गए हैं जिन्हें आप अपना सकते हैं:

1. Send the request for funds diversion and pursue the case with the senior officials to get it done quickly.
   निधि के दिक्कपरिवर्तन हेतु आग्रह भेजें और इसे शीघ्रता पूर्वक संपन्न करने हेतु वरीय अधिकारियों के पास मामले को आगे बढायें।

2. Promise to deliver the rewards next month as you cannot do anything now.
   चूँकि आप अभी कुछ और नहीं कर सकते इसलिए पारितोषिक अगले महीने देने का वचन दें।

3. Prepare some fictitious names that need a house & transfer the funds from housing scheme to this scheme considering the urgency of case and future of children.
   कुछ काल्पनिक नाम तैयार करें जिन्हें घर की आवश्यकता हो, और निधि को गृह-निर्माण योजना से निकाल कर प्रकरण की अत्यावश्यकता एवं बच्चों के भविष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए उसे इस योजना में अतंरित कर दें।

Suggest any other possible option(s). Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving your reasons for it. 20

किसी और संभव विकल्प/विकल्पों का सुझाव दें। उनमे से सभी का मूल्यांकन करें तथा कारण बताते हुए सर्वोत्तम कार्यवाही का सुझाव दें। 20

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In above mentioned case, my duty to provide assistance to poor children is backed by a governmental scheme and thus needs to be fulfilled, and since such measures are absolutely essential for future of poor children, therefore, to better their future, I need to pursue the case objectively & Impartially.

Evaluation of options:

(i) Merit: By ~~directing~~ requesting to divert the funds from housing scheme, which are unutilised, I can ensure timely addmission to children and thus ensure their future.

Demerit: other housing scheme, may not get replenished funds and beneficiaries under that scheme may suffer because of my action. Also, Senior officials may not accept the request, thereby wasting precious time for admission.

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(ii) Merit: By promising to deliver rewards next month, I will keep the morale of students high and thus bringing good image to government.

Demerit: Some students may not be able to afford the expenditure for college and once addmissions are over, nothing can be done for them, thus ruining their career.

(iii) Merit: It will ~~although~~ ensure the addmission of poor children and Governmental support will be continued for them.

Demerit: such ~~fiction~~ fraud is not expected from a civil servant and It will go against my integrity and will nurture future diversion of funds and thus corruption.

In this situation, I will pursue the request to my Senior officials to provide

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additional funds at the earliest, so that the ~~addmi~~ admission of students is ensured, at the same time, I will talk to parents and address them about current situation, so that they can keep their wards motivated in the meantime, also for the students, who want to take admission in government college of my district, I will talk to principals of such colleges and seek exemption of fee for temporary period, as once funds are available, assistance will be provided to students.

My actions will be driven in such a way that good result of students is not discouraged and at the same time immediate relief possible can be provided by pursuing the matter with senior officials, although it might delay the process, but this is the best possible option available.

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12. A District Magistrate, posted in a district affected by left wing extremism,was abducted by the extremists while he was on a routine inspection tour to assess the progress of the development work in one of the villages. After abduction, extremists demanded the release of two of their leaders who are accused of involvement in the violent attack on the police convoy few months back. After few days of continued negotiations, the centre and state governments agreed to accept the demands of extremists in return for release of the District Magistrate. During the time when District Magistrate was held captive, he was treated well by the extremists and many extremists and even locals came to visit him in order to point out the problems in the service delivery, excesses of the police and paramilitary forces in a very convincing manner. After being released, the District Magistrate comes to you to seek advice on how to deal with the issues, which arose out of his abduction. Some of the suggestions are as follows:

एक जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, जो वामपंथी अतिवाद से प्रभावित जिले में नियुक्त हैं, उनका अतिवादियों द्वारा तब अपहरण कर लिया गया जब वे एक गाँव से विकास कार्यों की प्रगति का मूल्यांकन संबंधी एक नियमित निरीक्षण दौरे से लौट रहे थे। अपहरण के पश्चात, अतिवादियों ने कुछ माह पूर्व एक पुलिस काफिले पर हिंसक आक्रमण में संलग्न होने के आरोपी अपने दो नेताओं की रिहाई की शर्त रखी। सतत मध्यस्थताओं के कुछ दिनों के पश्चात, केंद्र और राज्य सरकारें जिला मजिस्ट्रेट की रिहाई के बदले उन अतिवादियों की मांग स्वीकार करने को सहमत हो गयीं। जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के बंदी रहने के दौरान, अतिवादियों द्वारा उनसे अच्छा व्यवहार किया गया और बहुत-से अतिवादी और स्थानीय जनता भी सेवा वितरण में व्याप्त समस्याओं, पुलिस और अर्द्ध-सैनिक बलों की ज्यादतियों को उजागर करने हेतु उनसे मिलने आये। रिहा किए जाने के पश्चात, जिला मजिस्ट्रेट इस मुद्दे पर आपसे विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए आपके पास आ रहे हैं कि उन मुद्दों से कैसे निपटा जाए जो उनके अपहरण के दौरान उठे थे। कुछ सुझाव निम्न हैं:

1. The District Magistrate should file a criminal case against the extremists for his abduction and help the security forces in whatever way he can to catch the culprits and also request for a transfer.
   जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को अपने अपहरण के लिए अतिवादियों के विरुद्ध एक आपराधिक मुकद्दमा दायर करना चाहिए और अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए सुरक्षा बलों की यथासंभव सहायता करना चाहिए और साथ ही उन्हें स्थानान्तरण के लिए आग्रह करना चाहिए।
2. The District Magistrate should take up a review of status of developmental work in that region while leading the audit himself; but at the same time work on new innovative strategies so that locals can be made free from the control of extremists, treating the incidence as a wakeup call.
   जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को उस क्षेत्र में विकास कार्यों की स्थिति का पुनर्मूल्यांकन करना चाहिए तथा स्वयं लेखा परीक्षण का नेतृत्व करना चाहिए; किन्तु साथ-साथ उन्हें इस घटना को चेतावनी के रूप में प्रयोग करते हुए नवोन्मेषी रणनीतियों पर भी कार्य करना चाहिए ताकि स्थानीय जनता को अतिवादियों के चंगुल से मुक्त किया जा सके।

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3. The District Magistrate should inform about his experience to higher authorities and take the moral responsibility by tendering his resignation as he has not only failed to streamline the public service delivery in the district but also because of him two extremists are free.

जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को अपने अनुभवों के बारे में उच्चतर अधिकारियों को बताना चाहिए और नैतिक उत्तरदायित्व स्वीकार करते हुए अपना त्यागपत्र सौंप देना चाहिए क्योंकि वह न सिर्फ सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण को कारगर बना पाने में असफल रहे हैं बल्कि उनके कारण दो अतिवादियों को भी मुक्त करना पड़ा।

Suggest any other possible option(s). Evaluate all of them and suggest the best course of action, giving your reasons for it. 20

किसी और संभव विकल्प/विकल्पों का सुझाव दें। उन सभी का मूल्यांकन करें और कारण बताते हुए सबसे अच्छी कार्यवाही का सुझाव दें। 20

Such situations are often prevalent in our left wing extremist affected areas, where governmental officials are kidnapped and various illegitimate demands are put forward. But exceptionally, this case also provides an opportunity to understand and modify the developmental processes, so as to minimize alienation of locals from mainstream of development, as now DM is aware of some grassroot problems of his district.

Merits of (i) option:

By filing a criminal case, the police

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will get a chance to further their effort in combating the LWE and by providing ground level intellegence to security forces, I can help in success of combat operation of Security force, also my resignation will ensure my safety and help me overcome trauma of such event.

Demerit:

- criminal case will not help, as already many cases are pending & filed before police regarding such case.
- Helping security personnel is not sure, as it is not clear, whether I ~~was~~ could capture any information in the hideout.
- Resignation will be against my values, as I can not ~~be~~ run away from my duty on pretext of personal trauma. being a civil servant, I need to set an example, which can help overcome the fear of LWEs.

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(2) Merit:

- By taking Review of status of developmental work, I will be doing my work effectively on the feedback, I have received from villagers during my abduction period, also since present mechanisms of service delivery are either not effective or are being siphoned off, thus, a innovative ~~strat~~ strategies for service delivery of various governmental schemes such as Roshini scheme, unified development will help eliminate the root cause of problem.

Demerit:

- By Reviewing of developmental scheme and doing audit, will distract me from maintaining law & order in the district, which is prime requirement for any developmental strategy to work.

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(3) Merit:

— Informing senior officials will help formulation of an objective strategy to tackle the problem.

— By taking moral responsibility, resignation will help be stand higher on ethical ground and thus set a precedent.

Demerit:

— Resigning from job for taking moral responsibility will not solve the issue, rather it will create a crisis for government, to depute other officer in my assignment to cater to developmental need and my resignation will create a fear & cause of failing law & order problem in district.

Based on all this, I will take following course of Action—

(D) I will Brief my seniors about situation, so that they can develop a comprehensive strategy for eliminating root cause based on my Intellegence, & will follow developmental strategy to eliminate root cause.

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13. Developing countries are often very vulnerable to exploitation by multi-national corporations. They support industrialization but lack of infrastructure is a major limiting factor. Further, without suitable laws and regulations, developing nations are ill prepared for such endeavours. In their efforts to attract business, these nations often overlook the health and safety violations by the corporations doing business within their borders. Drawn by low-cost labour, new markets, and lower operation costs, corporations have little incentive to address environmental and human risks once they are entrenched. In this situation there is imminent threat of disaster.

Discuss some feasible strategies to balance economic development and safety and security of people at large in developing countries with special emphasis on India. 20

विकासशील देश प्रायः बहु-राष्ट्रीय निगमों के शोषण के प्रति बहुत असुरक्षित होते हैं। वे औद्योगीकरण के समर्थक होते हैं किन्तु अवसंरचना का अभाव एक बड़ी बाधा बन कर प्रस्तुत होती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उपयुक्त कानूनों और विनियामकों के आभाव के कारण विकासशील देश ऐसे उद्यमों के लिए सही प्रकार से तैयार नहीं होते। व्यावसाय को आकर्षित करने के अपने प्रयासों में ऐसे देश अपनी सीमाओं के भीतर व्यापार कर रहे निगमों के द्वारा स्वास्थ्य और सुरक्षा संबंधी उल्लंघनों की अनदेखी कर देते हैं। निम्न श्रम लागत, नए बाज़ारों और अपेक्षाकृत निम्न संचालन संबंधी लागतों के द्वारा आकर्षित ये निगम एक बार भलीभांति स्थापित हो जाने के बाद वातावरण और मानवीय खतरों की कदाचित ही परवाह करते हैं। इस स्थिति में, आपदाओं का ख़तरा आसन्न होता है।

भारत पर विशेष बल देते हुए विकासशील देशों में आर्थिक विकास एवं जनता की सुरक्षा व संरक्षा को संतुलित करने हेतु कुछ व्यवहार्य रणनीतियों पर चर्चा करें। 20

To bridge the developmental deficit, arising out of lack of funds and ~~Infrastrure~~ Infrastructure problem, developing countries often look for foreign players, be in form of FDI/FPI or in form of direct participation ~~of~~ in economy by establishing direct industries.

cheap labour, rising market often attract MNCs to participate

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in local economy, added to that stringent rules pertaining to environmental, safety & labour laws are often missing, either because of lack of expertise on part of government or deliberate intention of relaxing processes to attract foreign companies.

In order to tackle such situation, following strategies can be taken up –

① Economic development requires the participation of foreign players without causing any permanent harm to local population, in this context, various comprehensive & integrated policies with regard to vulnerable sector such as National Manufacturing Policy, 2007, a policy on unorganised sector may be formulated and be embedded in their Registration documents, while they apply to Registrar of Companies for start of business.

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(2) Capacity building at local level such as strengthening of Regulatory body viz. FSSAI or PESO or Industrial inspector, which can understand, observe and take remedial nature for violation of safety & environmental law.

(3) Since Human capital and environment are prerequisite for any development and life, thus stringent laws with clear cut objectives shall be formulated, which can provide framework for risks and at the same time by being objective, can reduce discretion to local level official to avoid exploitation of labour or environment.

(4) Collaborating with other industrial & developing nations and setting up various regulations on lines of UN convention of human rights, to provide

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uniform provision for laws & rules.

Globalization and Industrial development requires that markets be opened and to attract private players, we provide incentive, but they can not come at the cost of our loss of sovereignity by exploiting our labour or environment, thus a neccesary, Participative regulatory framework needs to be devised on lines of RBI which can protect ultimate purpose of a welfare state by balancing both aspects of development and protection.

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14. You are a middle ranked MCD employee, overseeing an anti-encroachment drive in New Delhi in order to broaden a very busy road. Many illegal constructions on the road have been demolished. It was all happening without much protest but when the bulldozer reached near an illegal religious construction, some people belonging to that particular community came out and formed a human chain to stop the demolition. At the same time some people from another religious group came out insisting the immediate demolition of the site. Both groups were about to clash violently. You handled the situation quite well, by pacifying the crowd and calling in enough police force, which was prepared in advance to deal with such a situation, nonetheless, the above incident raises the following serious questions:

आप दिल्ली नगर निगम के मध्य स्तरीय कर्मचारी हैं तथा एक अत्यंत व्यस्त सड़क को चौड़ा करने के लिए एक अतिक्रमण विरोधी अभियान का निरीक्षण कर रहे हैं। सड़क पर बहुतेरे अवैध निर्माणों को ध्वस्त कर दिया गया है। यह सब बिना किसी विशेष प्रतिरोध के हो रहा था किन्तु जैसे ही बुलडोज़र एक अवैध धार्मिक निर्माण के पास पहुंचा, उस समुदाय से सम्बंधित कुछ लोग बाहर आये और उन्होंने ध्वस्त करने की कार्यवाही को रोकने के लिए एक मानव श्रृंखला बना ली। उसी समय, अन्य धार्मिक समूह के कुछ लोग भी उस निर्माण को तत्काल हटाये जाने की मांग करते हुए सामने आ गए। दोनों समूहों के बीच हिंसक झड़प होने ही वाली थी। आपने लोगों को शांत करवा कर एवं ऐसी किसी भी स्थिति से निपटने के लिए तैयार किए गए पुलिस बल को पर्याप्त संख्या में बुला कर स्थिति को ठीक प्रकार नियंत्रित किया , तथापि उपर्युक्त घटना निम्नलिखित गंभीर प्रश्न खड़े करती है:

(a) What kind of Psycho-emotional and attitudinal factors give birth to this religious competitiveness?

किस प्रकार की मनो-भावनात्मक और अभिवृत्ति संबंधी कारक धार्मिक प्रतिस्पर्द्धा की ऐसी भावनाओं को जन्म देते हैं?

(b) What is the use of emotional intelligence if such a situation arises? Discuss.

यदि ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न होती है तो भावात्मक समझ का क्या उपयोग हो सकता है? चर्चा करें।

(c) How can religion be used as a uniting force instead of a dividing one?

धर्म को विभाजनकारी शक्ति के स्थान पर एकताबद्ध करने वाली शक्ति के रूप में किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जा सकता है?

Answer the above questions from an ethical perspective. 20

नीतिपरक दृष्टिकोण से उपर्युक्त प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। 20

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In such situations, a well laid out strategy will work to demolish an illegal construction and also to protect communal clashes on part of people at large.
Although the incident was handled well, yet ethical questions arise.

① In developing country like India, Religion is often given sacrosanct position above humans, for example, in this case, people are not worried about benefits that will come with demolition and widening of roads, but because, we are nurtured in such a way that anything religious can not be hurt & we seem to follow divine command theory, whereby religion is above everything.

At the same time, since the situation also involves the antagonizing views of different religions, this highlight the

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weakness in our feeling of Sarva-dharma sambhav, whereby we are only trying to perpetuate our religion, even at cost of other's right to do same.

Family, society, workplace all put humanity & welfare at lower end of pyramid and thus giving religion a top precedence even at cost of human welfare, which could be achieved by widening of Road.

(2) Emotional Intellegence helps us perceive other's emotions and at the same time evaluate and manage our emotions and thereby taking a decision meeting demand of situation.

In this case the emotional Intellegence provided me a platform to see that people are high powered in their religious temper and thus a solution can only be reached by a mix of

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dialogue and prevention by Police force, Had I not used Emotional Intellegence, I could have gone on demolishing without police, which could have led to violance & law & order problem.

Thus, objective assessment of situation is facilitated by emotional Intellegence.

(c) we need to understand that since humans are there, then to facilitate this life, Religion has come out as a way of life. Rather than going on rituals, ~~temples~~ worshipplace of religion, one should try to value the tenets of Religion, every religion has some great values, which if propagated by liberals, can bring unity & prosperity. All Religions preach humanity, non-violance & compassion. they need to be promoted

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thus using Religion as a uniting force.

Basic moral tenets need to be highlighted and tolerance needs to be nurtured to use religion as a uniting force and. In this context, socrates' technique of questioning, which unveils in best answers can be used.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 631)

Name of Candidate	ASHISH TIWARI		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	15633
Center	Rajinder Nagar	Date	11/12/15

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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25	10	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 150 WORDS each. Contents of the answer are more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

10X25=250

1. Indian Martial Arts, while enjoying the sanctity of ancient texts, are also closely correlated with culture and geography. Illustrate.

   भारतीय युद्ध कलाएं (मार्शल आर्ट) प्राचीन ग्रंथों की पवित्रता के साथ-साथ संस्कृति और भूगोल से भी घनिष्ठ रूप से सहसंबद्ध हैं। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या करें।

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2. In addition to religious unrest, political and economic factors were also responsible for the rise of Buddhism and Jainism in the 6th century B.C. Explain.

धर्म आधारित अशांति के अतिरिक्त, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक कारक भी छठी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व में बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म के उत्थान के लिए उत्तरदायी थे। व्याख्या करें।

6th century BC was witnessing dominance of later vedic period in form of strict Brahminical rituals, strong caste system and stratification of society, with Brahmins at apex guiding society with their divine rights.

In this context, Mahavira & Buddha provided an alternative path to people and to ensure attainment of enlightenment, Buddhism & Jainism provided alternative viewpoint.

Political factors:

① the kingdoms were dominated mainly by kshatriyas and other classes like vaishyas wanted their dominance.

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(2) Stratification of society was emerging in newer ways, for example, various Guilds were formed, which were merchant Association and they wanted their share.

Economic factors :

(1) Vaishyas were emerging as a powerful class because of their economic might, they had gained out of trade with other countries.

(2) Brahminical domination & Rituals were causing economic hardships for other classes.

thus, Secularisation of Society was happening, at the same time vedic culture acted as a hinderance, thus Buddha & mahavira provided light to Persons.

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3. Trace the evolution of Hindustani and Carnatic styles of music in India. Discuss their salient features. Explain why different forms do not exist in Carnatic style of music unlike Hindustani music.

भारत में हिंदुस्तानी और कर्नाटक संगीत शैलियों के विकास की रूप रेखा प्रस्तुत करें। इनकी मुख्य विशेषताओं की चर्चा करें। बताएं कि हिंदुस्तानी संगीत की भांति कर्नाटक संगीत शैली में विभिन्न रूप क्यों विद्यमान नहीं हैं।

- Indian classical music owes its origin to Gandharva shastra & the contribution of Bharat Muni. later on Carnatic music was developed by various persons in and around South India, while Hindustani music gained significance with blending of Carnatic music with persian influence, since advent of Mughals, particularly.

Features of Hindustani & Carnatic music:

① Hindustani music provides scope for improvisation and Jugal-Bandi between ~~dance~~ singer & ~~dan~~ musician matters, while.

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Carnatic music adheres strictly to classical principles, thus no scope for improvisation is provided.

(2) Carnatic music & Hindustani music both have importance to instruments like veena, sitar, but Hindustani music has special emphasis on tabla & sarod.

(3) Carnatic music is mainly vocal, while Hindustani is both vocal as well as musical.

(4) ~~Carnatic music strictly adheres to classi~~

Carnatic music depends mainly on the ragas & talas, while Hindustani music, Alap is given more significance.

(5) Hindustani music is characterized by various ~~gharanas~~ forms like ~~Guradion~~ Alap, Khayal, Bandish, Carnatic does not, Because.

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there is no ~~scop~~ scope for imparentation and uniformity is present in carnatic music.

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4. "The culture of democracy and respect for civil liberties in India is not 'the lasting contribution of colonialism', but a result of the national freedom movement." Examine.

"भारत में लोकतांत्रिक संस्कृति और नागरिक स्वतंत्रता के लिए सम्मान 'उपनिवेशवाद का चिर-स्थायी योगदान' नहीं है बल्कि राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन का परिणाम है।" परीक्षण करें।

→ Indian polity & society are characterized by world's largest democracy and protector of fundamental rights, this tradition emerged from various historical factors such as—

① Setup of various institutions by Britishers such as independent Judiciary;

② Eradication of various social evils, viz. Sati pratha, child marriage age etc.

③ Progressive induction of elections in Indian society.

So, on the face of it looks like that colonial Powers started this culture of

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democracy & civil rights but it is to be understood with corresponding efforts of Indian freedom fighters & nature of movement –

① this culture of democracy has been given by britishers by ~~Cont~~ continuous demand for it by our leaders right since inception of Congress and collective efforts taken by Mass - movements of Mahatma Gandhi

② Nehru Report of 1928, demanded for 14 Fundamental Rights for citizens, prior to that no talk for Fundamental rights was started by Britishers.

③ Real democracy was implemented by Indian

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leaders, when they entered provincial councils post 1919 reforms and thus creating awareness.

(4) Nagpur session of Congress in 1920, put up an organizational setup and it acted as a platform for democratic setup.

Thus, Indian political culture owes its attributes to nature of freedom movement.

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5. The developments in the second half of 18th century proved conducive for the rise of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and establishment of a powerful kingdom in Punjab. Discuss.

18वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध के घटनाक्रम पंजाब में महाराजा रणजीत सिंह के उत्थान और एक शक्तिशाली राज्य की स्थापना के लिए अनुकूल सिद्ध हुए। चर्चा करें।

— Maharaja Ranjeet singh when came out of Regency, found ~~in~~ punjab in troubles, since Banda Bahadur was killed by mughal emperor Farukshiyar and thus society was in chaos.

On the other hand, British wanted to manage their influence on Afghanistan and thus wanted support of Ranjeet singh, even during first Afghan war in ~~1840~~, 1830, Ranjeet singh was consulted by Britishers before installing Shah Shuja in Afghanistan,

thus, prestige of Ranjeet

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Singh increased, along with this, he established a powerful kingdom.

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6. Many Indian revolutionaries abroad viewed the outbreak of First World War as an opportunity to overthrow the British rule from India. In this context, examine the role of Ghadar party movement and its impact on the Indian national movement.

विदेशों में कई भारतीय क्रांतिकारियों ने प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के प्रारंभ को भारत से ब्रिटिश शासन को उखाड़ फेंकने के एक अवसर के रूप में देखा। इस संदर्भ में गदर आंदोलन की भूमिका और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर इसके प्रभाव का परीक्षण करें।

- Revolutionary activities were under progress since the advent of Anushilan samiti under Surya sen in 1890s, but it gained significance during 1st world war, when a group of activists led by Lala Hardayal formed ghadr party with its various centres along pacific coast & vancouver, thus soliciting ~~Ghad~~ International funding & arms support.

various contributions made:

① After Kogmata maru incident, they tried to launch an attack on british, but failed, yet this movement helped

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internationalise the issue.

② they provided various funding & arms support to ~~revolutionary~~ militant nationalist in India.

③ They established links with Surya sen, Sachin Sanyal & Rash Bihari Bose in India & coordinated heroic actions from abroad.

Their impact:

① provided a new flavor to militant activities on lines of Russian Nihilists, thus mounting pressure on british.

② motivating the youth to take up arms against british and thus played role in formation of Hindustan Socialist Republic Association (HSRA) of Bhagat singh in 1925.

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③ Prompted moderates to realign their strategy. by admitting Extremists in Congress.

Thus, Ghadar movement had far reaching impact but due to lack of co-ordination & leadership, they could not succeed in their ambition.

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7. The Indian National Movement was not only inspired by developments around the world but also actively forged linkages with others on the issues of imperialism and colonialism. Explain.

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन न केवल वैश्विक घटनाक्रम से प्रेरित था अपितु इसे साम्राज्यवाद और उपनिवेशवाद के मुद्दे पर हो रही वैश्विक गतिविधियों से सक्रिय संबद्धता स्थापित किया। व्याख्या करें।

- Indian fight against colonialism, which lasted for nearly 2 centuries was influenced by many international events such as —

① Italian defeat in Ethiopia in 1890s, proved that europeans are not invincible and thus boosted morale of Indian freedom fighters in period of Swadeshi movement.

② Anglo-Japanese pact of 1902 and defeat of Russia in 1905 by Japan put an Asian nation on league of other european nations, thus influenced Indians.

③ Russian Revolution of 1917, helped

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growth of socialist movements in India.

~~on the~~ at the same time, Indian national movement was also influenced by various linkages forged for example-

① Dada Bhai Nauroji, represented India in meeting of 2nd international and thus helped internationalization of issue.

② J. L. Nehru attended conference of oppressed nations in 1927 in Bru. Brussels, thus gaining sympathy for movement.

③ Berlin committee under zimmerman plan, Ghadr movement helped mobilize revolutionary forces.

④ Netaji S. C. Bose's alliance with Germany & Japan helped formation of Indian National Army.

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Thus, Indian movement, learning on experiences of various events, also proppered by using these experiences in establishing linkages to uproot British tyranny.

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8. The State Reorganization Commission turned language from a dividing force to a cementing and integrating one. Critically evaluate.

राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने भाषा को एक विभाजनकारी शक्ति के बजाए जोड़ने और एकीकृत करने वाली शक्ति में परिवर्तित कर दिया। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।

Post Independence, demand for states on lignistic basis was raised on from Andhra pradesh, where potti-Srimalu died while fasting for seperate telugu speaking state in 1953. this created turmoil in whole nation and thus Andhra was formed, but it created widespread unrest in various parts, whereby Hindi speaking states demanded seperate state; ~~Bengali for therm~~ Thus, language acted as a dividing force.

But formation of State reorganisation commission under Fazl Ali led to formation of 14 states & 6 UTs in 1956, it put a rest to unrest and for the time being demand

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War curbed.

But State Reorganization did not turn as a uniting force because –

① Linguistic fight again started in 1963, when official language Act was amended, thus dividing entire country into Hindi & non-hindi states.

② demand for separate linguistic states continued for long time, for example – Punjab for Punjabi speaking, Gujarat for Gujrati speaking had to be formed in 1960s. thus, State reorganization provided only temporary Relief and could not turn language as a unifying force.

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9. "The National Emergency of 1975 was like a vaccination against the dictatorship. It was painful and caused fever, but strengthened the resistance of our democracy." Analyze the statement in light of the outcomes of the emergency era.

"1975 का राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल तानाशाही के विरूद्ध टीकाकरण जैसा था। यह पीड़ादायक था और इसने व्यग्रता को पैदा किया, लेकिन इसने हमारे लोकतंत्र की प्रतिरोधकता को भी सशक्त बनाया। आपातकाल के परिणामों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस कथन का विश्लेषण करें।

- When India was born as a democracy, many scholars highlighted lacunaes in our democracy to succeed and same was proved when emergency was imposed in 1975 by government of the day.

During emergency, civil liberties were suspended, many leaders were sent to jail. In ADM Jabalpur case, court held that Fundamental rights are at mercy of state, press was muzzled, parliament was bypassed, thus it provided a lot of pain to our country, but it helped in furthering democracy, because —

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① it led to removal of lacunas in our constitution, which could have perpetuated the emergency, thus 44th Amendment Act, 1978, made it nearly impossible to perpetuate dictatorship.

② Post emergency elections showed the way for the government which imposed emergency, thus created & verified awareness among the citizens.

③ Judiciary started its rejuvenation by interpreting constitution in innovative ways by PIL, fundamental rights protection.

④ It was Indira Gandhi, herself, who discontinued emergency, without any necessity, thus it affirmed faith of Indians in democracy.

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(5) Period of emergency, provided a relief from tension, social disorder and thus paved path of national rejuvenation.

Thus, emergency though probelmetic and violative of democratic principles, it only furthered democracy.

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10. The issues that gave rise to the Assam movement in 1979 were a combination of cultural pride and economic backwardness. Explain. Do you think that the Assam Accord of 1985 has been able to address these issues?

1979 में असम आंदोलन को जन्म देने वाले मुद्दे सांस्कृतिक गौरव और आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन के संयुक्त परिणाम थे। व्याख्या करें। क्या आप मानते हैं कि 1985 का असम समझौता इन मुद्दों का समाधान कर सका है?

- During Bangladesh liberation war of 1971 and prior to that a large number of illegal immigrants entered Indian states, particularly Assam to flee the religious persecution as well as better opportunity.

Considering the influx of refugees, Assamese people got rose against it because -

(1) They saw their influx as dilution of their Assamese culture by influx of Muslims.

(2) The use of oil found in Assam for benefit of whole nation gave resentment to

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Assamese, thus they demanded stoppage to oil export from northeast.

③ Huge unemployment coupled with fenine:

Thus, Assam movement under leadership of ULFA & AASU started. In furtherance to it, Rajeev Gandhi signed Assam Accord & its provision was to identify the immigrants, who had entered post 1971 and then send them back to Bangaladesh, for this purpose, a national citizen Register is being prepared.

Assam Accord though diluted the movement but has not been able to address the issue because-

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① more influx is happening.

② Rise of other movements by Bodo.

③ other issues such as tension in Assam - Nagaland disturbed Area belt.

So, Assam Accord could not bring desired peace in Assam & thus a genuine solution involving all stakeholders on board must be designed.

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11. The genesis of the revolution in Iran had a number of common aspects with those that had overturned regimes in Europe in the past – France in 1789 and Russia in 1917, yet its execution was distinctly different. Discuss.

ईरान में क्रांति की उत्पत्ति के कई पहलू अतीत में यूरोप - 1789 में फ्रांस और 1917 में रूस, में शासन व्यवस्थाओं को पलट देने वाली क्रांतियों जैसे थे, हालांकि इनके सम्पन्न होनें की प्रक्रिया पूर्णतः भिन्न थी। चर्चा करें।

→ Revolution are born when, there is exploitation of common manner and when they feel alienated from Rulling oligarchs, in this context all 3 revolution, viz Russian, French & Iranian had discontent with their rulers.

While French & Russian, were against Louis XVI & Czar's autocratic rule, Iranians were against Pahalvi dynasty, became of following reasons –

① Huge concessions given to British & American oil companies, thus plunder of wealth was highlighted.

② White Revolution, which was to modernize Iranian society was seen by Iranians as an

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attack on their culture.

③ ~~Corruption~~ excesses by Raza pahalvi, when he suppressed the protestors in Black friday revolution.

But during execution, ~~while it took m~~ Differences were —

① French & Russians took many years to complete their revolution. (Russians started in 1905 & completed only in 1917).

Iranians rose almost immediately under leadership of Ayatollah Ali khomeni to throw the ruler away, so effectively there was no fight amongst people.

② it lead to hostility in Iranian Society against USA for long time, while French & Russian allied quite soon with rest

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of the world.

Thus, though reasons were similar, execution was different.

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12. The Monroe doctrine provided the basis for American expansion and the emergence of USA as an imperialist power. Discuss.

मुनरो सिद्धांत ने अमेरिकी विस्तार और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के एक साम्राज्यवादी शक्ति के रूप में उद्भव के लिए आधार प्रदान किया। चर्चा करें।

Monroe doctrine was started by US president Monroe, whereby he declared for protection of South American nations as ultimate responsibility of USA and warned any other power prior to interfering in matters of American continent.

This doctrine started the colonial ambitions of American imperialism at a time when whole world was going through conquest in various areas of world. Within Monroe doctrine USA took various steps such as- Spanish colonisers were uprooted from latin american nations and virtual monopoly on Panama

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Canal was established by USA.

When colombian government awarded contract for panama to other company, USA with help of CIA uprooted colombian government and gave contract for panama canal ~~and~~ to US companies and provided security to it.

it also monopolised oil production & trade in ~~the oven~~ venezulan oil fields, thus monopolising its use to USA.

Thus, Monroe doctrine & its manifestation as big brotherly attitude by USA provided groundwork for American imperialism, which continued for many decades with Commodor perry's gun-boat diplomacy to Japan or

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Bay of pigs fiasco by USA in Cuba, thus USA tended to expand on tides of monroe doctrine.

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13. "If Balkans were the powder keg of Europe in the early 20th century, then it was the great powers of Europe who supplied the powder." In light of the above statement, explain how the 'Eastern question' fuelled the First World War.

"यदि बाल्कन देश 20वीं सदी में यूरोप के बारूद के ढेर थे तो यह यूरोप की बड़ी शक्तियां थीं जिन्होंने इस बारूद की आपूर्ति की थी।" उपर्युक्त कथन के प्रकाश में समझाएं कि 'पूर्वी समस्या' ने प्रथम विश्व युद्ध को कैसे भड़काया।

- when ottoman empire was descending on its power, then its various colonies viz. Macedonia, Bosnia-Hergevonia, Serbia were fighting for independence and in this context, what will be the future of these Balkan States post ottoman empire, is referred to as eastern question.

Since europe was fighting within itself for colonies around world and thus an opportunity in immediate neighbourhood led to involvement of all major european powers in decades of 1880 – 1914.

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European involvement:

→ During 1st Balkan war, Russia immediately supported Balkan league against turkey, thus pampering its ambition.

→ In Crimean war, the rivalary between Russia & Britain was already evident, when in Berlin Conference, Britain forced Russia to accept the dominance of turks over Balkan nations.

→ Pan-slavism movement of Balkans was driving suspicion among european power against Russia.

In this context, during 2nd Balkan war, tensions were high amongst Austria, Serbia, Bosnia-hergovenia and when Archduke-ferdinand was killed in Serbia,

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Austria immediately declared war against Serbia, which was supported by Russia & Britain, while Austria got backing of Germany, who had problems with Russia over poland.

Thus, European powers added fuel to the fire, ~~an~~ thus starting 1st world war.

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14. Bring out the salient features of the 'Great Leap Forward' of China in 1960s. Also discuss its successes and failures.

1960 के दशक में चीन की 'ग्रेट लीप फ़ॉरवर्ड' (बड़ी छलांग) की मुख्य विशेषताओं को बताईए। इसके अतिरिक्त इसकी सफलताओं और विफलताओं पर भी चर्चा करें।

- Great leap forward was started by Mao Zeodong in china to pull china out of poverty & ~~exp~~ backwardness into era of modernization. the policy has certain features such as—

1. Rapid Industrialization,
2. Defense modernization.
3. Economic Reforms such as allowing FDI, FPI.
4. Technological Advancements.
5. Educational modernization.

Successes:

1. China is 2nd largest economy of the world.
2. Defence forces of china are one of the strongest of the

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world.

③ china, till last year, was recipient of largest FDI and is largest foreign account holder in world.

④ Chinese have been able to develop frugal engineering on basis of technology, thus acting as cheap & better technological hub.

failure:

① Could not Bring prosperity & unequal society was born.

② No Concern for civil rights.

③ its failure in immediate run had received mao to China-India war of 1962, thus inviting hostile neighbour.

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Thus, though Great leap forward put china on path of modernization, its social structure got ~~remained~~ ~~unaffected~~ & adversely affected.

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15. While some contend that prostitution is a victimless crime, others argue that it is inherently immoral, commercially exploitative and promotes the repression of women. In this context, discuss whether prostitution should be legalized in India.

जहां कुछ लोग दावा करते हैं कि वेश्यावृत्ति एक उत्पीड़ित विहीन अपराध है, वहीं अन्य का तर्क है कि यह नैसर्गिक रूप से अनैतिक और व्यावसायिक रूप से शोषणकारी है तथा महिलाओं के दमन को बढ़ावा देने वाला है। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा करें कि क्या वेश्यावृत्ति को भारत में कानूनी वैधता प्रदान करना चाहिए।

— Prostitution, which involves voluntary use of body for ~~an~~ gaining meaningfull employment, is emerging as a new dimension of Indian society, riding on tide of growing consumeric and materialistic tendency ushered in by forces of globalization.

~~While, it~~ while it is true that prostitution does not involve any intended crime, as will of the victim is involved, thus making its propounders argue its benefits. also it brings a sense of satisfaction of sexual desires of persons in society, thus it may reduce tendency

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of rape in the society, which is driven by sensual desire along with social taboo on sex before marriage.

While, this case holds, the major reasons, as to why this willfull surrender of body is done demands more elaboration. A woman may be involved in prostitution because of her economic & social condition. A survey highlighted that majority of women in prostitution are ~~driven~~ from poverty or widow category. thus, while legalising their commercial exploitation will be against Directive principle of state policy but also will be immoral in our society, where we legalise the vulnerability of women for mere material gain.

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Thus, while prostitution may be legalized considering the employment and a sense of desire of society but it must be accompanied by various ~~factors~~ actions such as -

- Increasing awareness.
- Strict Regulation, so as to avoid trafficking of women.
- Better contraceptive techniques.
- Rehabilitation for women and children born out of this.

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16. Marriage and family institutions in India are marked by continuity as well as change. Discuss in the context of legislations and socio-economic changes that have been taking place over the past few decades in India.

निरंतरता के साथ परिवर्तन भारत में विवाह और परिवार जैसी संस्थाओं की विशेषता रही है। कानूनों और सामाजिक आर्थिक परिवर्तनों के संदर्भ मे, इस विषय पर चर्चा करें।

Marriage in India has been an Institution, which along with providing a partner for life, also establishes a relationship between a person and his society with family members being integral part of it.

This institution of marriage, although continuing from vedic period is recently witnessing various changes in contemporary era. Various legislations, such as Dowry Prevention Act, Sharda Act, Child marriage (restraint) Act, 1987, Maintenance to women are signifying the changes that have occured by virtue of regulating, dowry,

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age of marriage & maintenance after divorce. thus, while we have acknowledged changes in marriage, laws provide continuity in form of Hindu marriage Act, 1955 etc.

On the other hand, various socio-economic changes ~~that~~ are changing the form of marriage. for example - while marriages outside castes have been rising, divorces among newly wed, are also rising, because of advent of globalization, changing cultural values and increasing sense of Individualism, while society demand marriage for an apartment, people resort to live-in relationships as a testing ground for marriage.

Thus, Marriage and

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family institutions are changing, which is evident from nuclear families, inter-caste marriages and various laws & society tend to support it.

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17. "Migration is influenced both by the pattern of development and the social structure." Discuss this statement in the context of existing pattern of migration in India.

प्रवासन, विकास प्रतिमानों और सामाजिक संरचना, दोनों मे प्रभावित होता है भारत में जारी वर्तमान प्रवासन प्रतिरुप के संदर्भ में, इस कथन पर चर्चा करें।

— Migration is defined as movement of people from one region to other ~~in~~ owing to multiple factors, human beings have always been migrants since time immemorial.

Recently Migration pattern of India is characterized by 2 factors —

① Rural-urban migration on tide of better economic opportunities (Pull factor) & lack of income & social caste structures furthering exploitation, thus forcing & acting as push factor.

② Rural-Rural migration as

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advent of marriages, particularly among females.

③ Urban-Rural migration by way of certain hardships such as slum living & better opportunity from of MNREGA at home.

These factor drive certain features in India, as revealed by NSSO survey:

① Women migration has reduced as compared to past, because due to social obligation, they are left for care of elders, children.

② Rural-Rural is dominated by women, particularly due to marriage related issues.

③ MNREGA has been able to reduce the migration from rural area.

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(4) Religious persecution & better employment opportunities are driving Bangladeshi migrants into India.

Since, cities act as engine of growth, thus facilitate migration. Hence. Both factors dominate migration pattern in India.

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18. The uneven spatial distribution of population in India suggests its close relationship with physical, social and historical factors. Elaborate.

भारत में जनसंख्या का असमान स्थानिक वितरण भौतिक, सामाजिक और ऐतिहासिक कारकों के साथ इसके घनिष्ठ संबंध को बतलाता है। वर्णन करें।

- Census - 2011 highlighted uneven spatial variations in population distribution with areas such as Arunachal pradesh having very low population density while Bihar in gangetic plain having highest population density or for that matter, Delhi being home to nearly 11,000 persons / km².

Thus, population distribution is dependent on many factors such as -

① Physical factors :

- Hilly regions generally have lesser population, than plains & deltaic regions of India. This explains low density in Uttarakhand as compared to UP or SundarBan.

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- Extreme forested areas of MP, Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh are sparsely populated.

Social ~~Region~~: Reasons:

- ~~Certain com~~ with globalization on the rise, more people tend to migrate towards cities leaving behind the rural areas, this explains almost choking of cities like Delhi, Puducherry.
- Better economic opportunities and comparatively secular societies in cities drive people towards cities bringing them out of caste structures & associated exploitation.

Historical factors:

- Partition of India led to sudden influx of refugees from Pakistan and Bangladesh, thus

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their settlement in areas closer to borders highlight the importance of historical factors.

- Many tribes in northeast tend to live in their seperate hinterland, thus sparsely populating them.
- Urban centres such as Mumbai, Goa, Puducherry, Madras were inhabited by ~~Eola~~ colonial powers & ~~their~~ their dominance in population distribution still continues.

Thus, many factors derive the ~~en~~ uneven population distribution in India.

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19. Analyze the latitudinal distribution of salinity. Why is salinity in subtropics greater than in equatorial regions?

लवणता के अक्षांशीय वितरण का विश्लेषण करें। विषुवतीय क्षेत्रों की तुलना में उपोष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों में लवणता अधिक क्यों है?

- Salinity refers to the ammount of salts dissolved per kg of sea water and is represented as ‰. the limit for saline water is generally 35‰, and it comprises mainly of chloride, sodium etc.

Salinity variation in latitude is affected by following reasons -

① More the sunlight, more will be salinity of region, since sunlight evaporates water leaving behind salts in ocean.

② More the rainfall, less is the salinity, since it mixes fresh water.

③ Salinity is also affected by freshwater brought by rivers.

④ ocean currents also affect

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the salinity, for example, salinity of Atlantic ocean is less than pacific ocean because of ~~fresh water~~ redistribution of water by currents such as Canaries, Irminger currents etc.

(5) Isolated areas generally have higher salinity. for example - dead sea has highest salinity or Carpian sea has less because of many rivers draining into it.

Thus, general principle is higher latitude brings lesser salinity but above mentioned factors also work, thus reducing chances for any broad generalization regarding salinity.

Subtropics having greater salinity :

(1) Equatorial regions witness almost daily evening rainfall.

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② more rivers such as ~~ga~~ Amazon, nile flow in equatorial region, thus reducing scope for salinity.

Thus, subtropical regions have more salinity than equatorial region.

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20. India has enormous potential in terms of harnessing renewable energy sources. Elucidate the geo-climatic factors suitable for harnessing this potential. Further, elaborate on the steps taken by the government in making India a hub of renewable power.

भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों के दोहन की अपार संभावनाएं हैं। इस क्षमता के दोहन के लिए उपयुक्त भू-जलवायविक कारकों को स्पष्ट करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत को नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा का केंद्र बनाने में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश भी डालें।

India, by virtue of its geographical location & terrain has enormous potential for renewable energy in form of solar, hydel, wind, geo-thermal and tidal energy.

Various factors Responsible:

① Indian coastline runs 7500 km, thus offering a wide scope for tidal energy.

② Being located in tropical region of the world, good ammount of sunshine and nearly 10 months of bright sunshine offers a potential for solar energy.

③ Himalays, spanning across northern territory provide us upper-riparian rights in terms

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of hydroelectricty potential.

④ Relative constancy of trade winds of tropical region along with vast tracts of wasteland in terms of desert & Run of Kutch along sea provide scope for wind energy.

Steps taken by Government:

① A dedicated ministry for New & Renewable sources has been formed to take care of renewable sources of energy.

② India's National Solar Mission, aims to produce 100 GW of energy from solar energy by 2022.

③ Support given by government for various solar powered schemes such as solar water heater etc. act as an incentive.

④ 1000 MW solar parks are being promoted across India.

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(5) Incentives such as tax holidays are provided to wind companies such as Suzlon in Gujarat to realise potential.

(6) National skill development Mission aims to impart skills in field of solar energy to youth.

Thus, India is poised to become a renewable energy hub, however, improper implementation and dumping of various parts by developed nations act as a hinderance, which needs to be taken care of by Government.

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21. What are changes in an economy that affect the land use pattern? Discuss in context of developing countries like India.

अर्थव्यवस्था में होने वाले वे कौन से परिवर्तन हैं, जो भूमि उपयोग प्रतिरूप को प्रभावित करते हैं? भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के संदर्भ में चर्चा करें।

— Land use pattern signifies the nature of an economy by giving a visible manifestation of proportion of land being used in a particular activity. for example in a country, more area under agriculture would signify the agrarian economy.

Changes in economy affecting land use pattern:

① Initially, at the eve of Independence India was primarily an agrarian economy, so we talked about land reforms, while post-1991, LPG era, we are talking about land acquisition for various developmental projects, this signify the economy being moved upwards in Industrialization

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② In India, proportion of Net Sown area is increasing due to agricultural advancements, but at the same time, its proportion in total land has decreased from nearly 50% to 46% in recent years, signifying lesser reliance on agriculture.

③ Culturable wastelands are decreasing because of their use for various renewable energy projects, for example, in Jodhpur, huge 5MW solar power plant is built on desert land, thus, reduction of this proportion highlights changing demands of energy.

④ With increase in income of people, the food habits of people change from vegetarian diet to non-vegetarian, this has been affirmed by NSSO survey, and for this more

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livestock to be fostered on agricultural land, thus this also explains reason for fall in agricultural land.

(5) Current fallow (i.e. land not under use for past one year) is decreasing, showing pressure on land with growing demand.

(6) Forest cover has decreased particularly in north-east, as shown by Status of ~~the~~ Forest in India - 2013 report, this shows growing projects for development in north-east.

Thus, economy do affect changes in land use pattern, but rise of service-sector industries highlight more use of floor area, thus contributing to economic growth without occupying the land proportion.

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22. What are the reasons for the poor development of livestock in tropical/equatorial regions as compared to the temperate regions? Discuss.

शीतोष्ण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में उष्णकटिबंधीय/ विषुवतरेखीय क्षेत्रों में पशुधन के निम्न विकास के क्या कारण हैं? चर्चा करें।

While temperate region are home to milk & meat industries of the world, tropical region differ in the way livestock fosters. despite India being home to largest number of livestock in world, ~~then~~ their development & commercial exploitation has not been possible Because-

① Tropical region has high temperature & humidity with RH being close to 80-90%, this hinders the formation of fat in livestock due to increased metabolism.

② Tropical regions also have many of the diseases, because bacteria/virus survive in humid climate, thus epidemic such as Bird flu, swine flu, Anthrax

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act as a hinderance for growth of livestock.

(3) The growth of livestock requires nutritive grasses, while temperate regions have nutritive & pure grasses of prairies, downs in Australia, pampas in Argentina, the tropical region by virtue of evergreen forests & tropical savannah grass do not provide nutritive food to livestock.

(4) very large tracts are available for commercial exploitation & farmhouses in temperate regions. viz. Ranches of New zealand while tropical areas suffer from area availability due to evergreen forests.

(5) cold climate facilitate milk & meat formation in livestocks.

(6) Technical Advancement in these regions viz. Beef

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Production in chicago has high commercial value due to demand in the region, while tropical countries are either too poor to afford the products or are marred with lack of technology.

Thus, temperate regions have better development of livestock.

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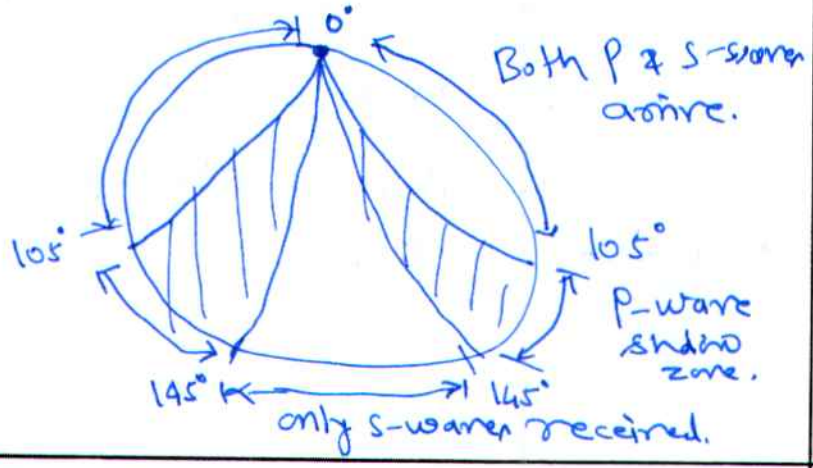
23. What do you mean by "Shadow Zones" in seismology? How do the shadow zones of P-Waves differ from those of S-Waves. Also discuss the difference in their mode of propagation.

भूकम्प विज्ञान में "छाया क्षेत्र" से आप क्या समझते हैं? 'पी-तरंगों' का छाया क्षेत्र 'एस-तरंगों' के छाया क्षेत्र से कैसे भिन्न होता है? इसके अतिरिक्त इनके संचरण की प्रविधि में अंतर पर भी चर्चा करें।

Earthquake is succeeded by waves from the epicentre of the quake. these waves transmit the energy released from the epicentre to outer layers of the earth. In this context, at some places of earth, these waves do not reach and these zones, where there is complete absence of any of the wave or both waves are termed as shadow zone.

P-waves and S-waves both are types of Body waves of an earthquakes and their shadow zones differ.



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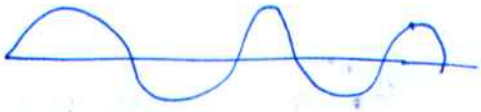
P-waves travel through only solids, thus, they are transverse waves and can travel through only solid, thus unable to cross outer-~~core~~ ~~Mantle~~ outer-core of earth, thus giving a shadow zone beyond 105° from epicentre.

P-waves.

On the contrary, S-waves ~~can~~ being longitudinal in nature can also cross through Asthenosphere, thus emerging beyond 145°, these waves cause slight destruction and are 2nd to arrive after P-waves.



S-waves.

Thus, these mode of propagation differ.

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24. What do you mean by Western Disturbances? Elaborate on the socio-cultural and economic impacts of Western Disturbances in India.

पश्चिमी विक्षोभ से आपका आशय क्या है? भारत में पश्चिमी विक्षोभ के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक और आर्थिक प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालें।

western disturbances are basically the temperate cyclones that reach the tropical regions of North India. with the shifting of pressure belts southwards in winter season, the temperate cyclones of Europe are able to reach Indian northern half, thus bringing rains in the region. In month of January-february.

Impacts on India :

① these disturbances bring much needed cool breze to Rabi crop, particularly wheat in Punjab & Haryana region of India, since this rain facilitates sowing of wheat, thus it is

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helpful for Indian agriculture.

② In Absence of it, production hampers and rural distress is generated causing widespread migration towards urban centres.

③ In January, people in North India, celebrate Lohri on 14th January, which is related to better agricultural crop of season, this prediction is driven by western disturbances.

④ The period of January & february is also period of Tourism, since these drizzles make ~~whether~~ weather pleasant, thus tourism and associated employment increases.

⑤ The tea-gardens of north-east India benefit, since tea requires evenly distributed rainfall, thus causing benefit

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to India.

Thus, western disturbances are mostly beneficial to India, but in certain occasions they pick up moisture from mediterranean ocean & persian gulf and turn violent upon reaching India, thus causing economic hardships by destroying crops & closure of Highways along Himalayas.

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25. Warm and cold fronts are manifestations of the interaction of different air masses. Explain the process of front formation along with the weather conditions associated with them.

उष्ण और शीत वताग्र अलग-अलग वायुराशियों की अन्योन्यक्रिया की अभिव्यक्ति हैं। वताग्र जनन की प्रक्रिया के साथ-साथ इनसे जुड़ी मौसमी दशाओं की भी व्याख्या करें।

→ Air mass is a large heap of Identical air spread over a large area, thus it is a large cloud close to surface of the earth. When different airmasses interact, they give rise to formation of various fronts depending upon relative dominance of air mass.

Basically 3 types of fronts are formed—

① Warm front
② Cold front.
③ ~~occuld~~ occluded front.

— When warm air mass is dominant, then it will try to replace cold air mass, thereby ~~delayed lifting of warme~~ it gets lifted and giving

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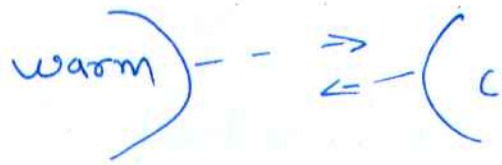
formation of convectional rain.



: convectional rain.

— When cold airmass is dominant, it will try to rise over warm but warmer airmass by virtue of temperature will rise, thereby giving delayed rise & spread over larger area. thus orographic type rain is generated.

— when both fronts are almost similar, then a tilted front known as occluded front is generated.

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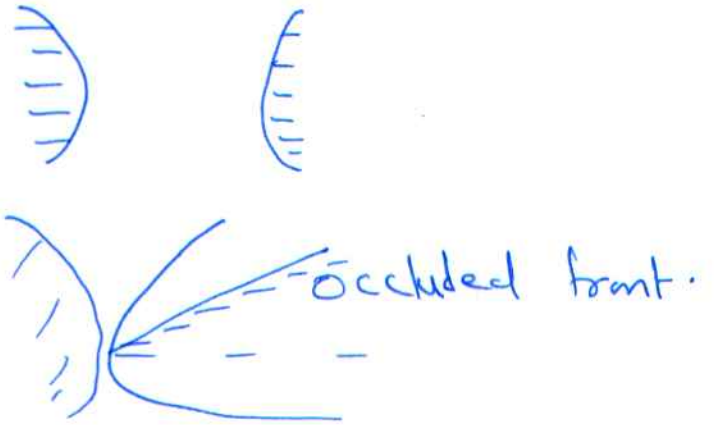

Thus, fronts are formed and these fronts give rise to temperate cyclones in temperate regions, particularly occluded front and thus bring pleasant weather & relative constancy of temperature in upper latitudes.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 633)

Name of Candidate	ASHISH TIWARI		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	15633
Center	Rajendar Nagar.	Date	02/12/15

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
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16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS.

1. How are SDGs an improvement over MDGs? What are the challenges that are foreseen in the implementation of SDGs? What are the lessons that India can learn from the progress made on MDGs that could inform and enhance its performance on SDGs?

   एस.डी.जी., एम.डी.जी. से किस प्रकार उन्नत हैं? एस.डी.जी के कार्यान्वयन में पूर्वज्ञात चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? एम.डी.जी. में हुई प्रगति से भारत किस प्रकार सीख सकता है और एस.डी.जी. से संबंधित निष्पादन को बेहतर बना सकता?

Sustainable development goals are a set of objectives that world tends to achieve in matters of human development by 2030, they replace MDG, which expired in 2015.

Improvement over MDG :

① while MDG talked about reducing various parameters like mortality, IMR, it talks about eliminating the problems.

② SDGs are for whole world, while MDGs were for developing & LDC countries.

③ ~~Sd~~ SDG includes dimensions such as climate change, smart

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cities, women empowerment etc, which were not addressed in MDG.

(4) SDG are more comprehensive with 17 goals & 169 targets than MDG with 8 goals.

(5) SDGs are framed after widespread consultation among all stakeholders, while MDGs were not.

Challenges foreseen in implementation of SDGs.

(i) Various NGOs and Governments have criticized SDGs for being too comprehensive to implement & they consider these targets Utopian & impractical to implement.

(ii) Funding holds the key for successful implementation of SDGs.

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Lessons India Could learn:

(i) Just like SDGs are formed by Consultation, Indian efforts & Policies driving domestic efforts must be consultative & participative.

(ii) India could achieve only 4 out of 8 goals, thus India should start preparing ~~for~~ for goals right from the start, so as to achieve all goals.

(iii) Experiences & problems faced in India, such as MMR could not be reduced, thus specific focus must be given to these areas.

Thus, ~~MDGs~~ SDGs offer a good opportunity to transform India into an inclusive nation.

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2. Discuss the possible reasons behind China's recent decision to devalue the yuan. Also, examine the impact that yuan's devaluation may have on India and rest of the world.

युआन का अवमूल्यन करने संबंधी चीन के हाल के निर्णय की पृष्ठभूमि के संभाव्य कारणों की चर्चा करें। साथ ही इस अवमूल्यन का भारत तथा शेष विश्व पर पड़ने वाले संभाव्य प्रभावों का परीक्षण करें।

— Chinese economic model has been Export oriented model, where its economy flourished on advent of cheap manufacturing coupled with cheap yuan, which marked chinese contribution to global trade to tune of 15% approximately.

China holds one of largest reserves of currency in dollar, to keep its currency from appreciating. Recently China wanted to shift from

Export driven economy → Consumption driven economy.

to Boost the demand, it provided ~~for~~ cheap loans, which

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created a bubble in its economy in terms of high share prices, thus damaging its prospects of foreign investment.

Thus, to keep its currency at lower end to –

(i) Attract investment
(ii) Boost & maintain its exports.

China devalued yuan to make its share in global exports.

Impact on India:

(i) Although RBI Governor has said, that there is no immediate effect, but China is our competitor in export market, & such devaluation dampens the competitiveness of our exports.

(ii) it might create turmoil in global economy & highlights slowdown in global economy,

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thus, such reaction of china may indirectly project India as a responsible player, thus boosting foreign investment to India.

Effect of Rest of world:

(i) Uncertainity in global markets, because china is 2nd largest economy of world and any turmoil may create global economic meltdown.

(ii) Such devaluation to manage its currency & exports often at costs of others may prompt other economies to follow the same, thus triggering a Currency war, thus hampering marginal players.

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3. An unmanaged border accentuates threats from unconventional sources by providing easy points of ingress and egress. Discuss in the context of India's international border along the north eastern states.
अप्रबंधित सीमा गैर-परम्परागत कर्ताओं से उत्पन्न होने वाले खतरों में वृद्धि कर देती है, क्योंकि यह प्रवेश तथा निर्गमन के लिए सरल मार्ग उपलब्ध कराती है। भारत के पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों से लगने वाली अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा के सदर्भ में चर्चा करें।

A sovereign country can manage itself if its border management is strong and it promotes trade & movement of people on national interest, while at the same time restricts movements of activities, which hampers its security & economic concerns.

In this context, Indian Border along North Eastern States poses challanges by –

(i) Various insurgents grup like NSCN(K), PLA of manipur, ULFA operate in a cross-border movement and thus restriction of these along border is required stability.

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(ii) Being close to Golden triangle of Cambodia, Laos & Myanmar, North-East is easily vulnerable to illecit opium trade, thus disturbing social order as well as funding terrorist activities.

(iii) 8 km corridor along Indo-Myanmar border, where free-movement is allowed, has acted as a problem in controlling the activities of insurgents & recent attack on Indian Army was event of such elteat.

(iv) Assam Rifles, which man the border are more involved in counter-insurgency operations, thus fail to check effectively.

(v) Bangladesh border is contagious with rivers, water bodies, thus causing illecit cattle

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smuggling & migrants population, causing social tensions in Assam.

Thus, while ineffective Border management creates problems, various efforts such as-

(i) Border Haat along Tripura-B'desh border.
(ii) Integrated check post
(iii) Joint Patrolling.
(iv) Fencing & Flood lights along borders,

have helped maintain the Border effectively.

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4. While India's disaster response in recent times has improved significantly in saving lives, it needs to improve its capacity in saving livelihoods as well. In context of the above statement, examine India's Disaster Risk Reduction System.

जहां एक ओर जीवन रक्षा के सन्दर्भ में, आपदाओं के प्रति भारत की अनुक्रियाशीलता में पिछले कुछ समय में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार हुआ है, वहीं दूसरी ओर आजीविका की हानि की रक्षा करने के संबंध में इसे अपनी क्षमताओं में और अधिक वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता है। उपर्युक्त कथन के सन्दर्भ में भारत की आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण प्रणाली की समीक्षा करें।

Indian Disaster system runs on framework of Disaster management Act, 2005 and subsequent wisdom gained from Hyogo framework of Action, whereby mitigation & disaster risk reduction were given importance.

While Indian Disaster Response has been positive on grounds of -

(i) Handling the rehabitation & rescue in phailin super cyclone.

(ii) Installing Earthquake warning system in Uttrakhand.

(iii) Indian Tsunami Early warning system in Indian ocean.

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(iv) ~~Exemply~~ Exemplary effort of NDRF & armed forces in rescue work are some of positives of Disaster management.

But despite all positives achieved, our system has still not integrated Disaster Risk reduction in our policy framework as required by Hyogo framework and problem areas are –

(i) Indian National Disaster management plan is still in draft mode.

(ii) NDMA as the apex body is not constituted of experts and as P.K. Mishra task force highlighted, there is a need to reduce number of members in it

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(iii) CAG Report has criticized the authorities for not even constituting National Disaster mitigation fund (NDMF) as mandated by DM Act, 2005.

(iv) parallel co-ordination by National crisis management committee (NCMC) ~~may~~ hampers the rescue operation.

(v) Community based disaster risk reduction is not yet fully implemented.

Thus, Indian disaster Risk reduction needs realignment on above lines, so as to avoid havoc that is created after disaster as has happened in Uttrakhand Floods.

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5. Given the threat of climate change, there is an urgent need to move towards Climate Smart Agriculture. Elaborate. Also, discuss the strategies to make high cost technologies accessible to the Indian farmers.

जलवायु परिवर्तन के खतरे को देखते हुए, जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि (क्लाइमेट स्मार्ट एग्रीकल्चर) की ओर कदम बढ़ाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। विस्तृत व्याख्या करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, उच्च लागत वाली प्रौद्योगिकी को भारतीय किसानों के लिए सुलभ बनाने वाली रणनीतियों पर भी चर्चा करें।

Climate Smart Agriculture is an strategy which removes triple ills from agriculture viz.

(i) making agriculture climate Resilient.

(ii) Converting agriculture from carbon producer (by Diesel engine, pesticides) to net carbon absorber.

(iii) reducing the impact of agriculture on climate change.

As predicted in IPCC, 5th AR, Agricultural productivity is likely to decrease by 2% per decade, while demand will rise by 14% / decade, thus to ensure food security to

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the people, climate smart agriculture is required.

With India under its Green Policy and as committed in INDC to paris conference, we need to create a carbon sink of 2-3 Gigaton. and in this context, agriculture along with agro-forestry can act as a beneficial factor, thus acting as a hedge against climate change as well as income fluctuations arising out of erratic weather pattern.

In this context, high cost technologies required to be provided to farmers to facilitate precision agriculture, drip & irrigation and extension of various techniques such as System of Rice intensification to farmers.

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Various ways suggested are:

(i) Governmental support by loans and subsidies on using higher technologies.

(ii) Contract farming can be promoted, where cost of high technology equipment is borne by investors.

(iii) Better channeling of subsidies by providing cash subsidies, whereby farmers can purchase Technology.

(iv) Giving Custom duties exemption to such technology.

(v) RBI must expand its PSL area to include it.

Thus, to meet growing demand of food, climate smart agriculture holds the key.

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6. Instead of running piecemeal schemes that do not address the specific challenge of poverty-ridden households it is better to use concrete tools such as SECC. In light of the above statement, explain how SECC data can be utilized to address multi-dimensional aspects of poverty.

अलग-अलग योजनाओं का संचालन जोकि निर्धनता से ग्रस्त परिवारों की विशिष्ट चुनौतियों का समाधान कर पाने में असमर्थ हैं, की अपेक्षा एस.इ.सी.सी. जैसे ठोस साधनों का प्रयोग करना श्रेष्ठतर है। उपर्युक्त कथन के आलोक में यह बताएं कि निर्धनता के बहु-आयामी संदर्भों का समाधान करने के लिए एस.इ.सी.सी. के आंकड़ों का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

Rangarajan Committee on poverty line estimation said that India should move away from poverty line, rather multi-sectoral schemes must be launched to provide support to poor using data such as SECC.

Socio-economic Caste Census, which is Individual Assessment of Indian citizens on 14 indicators provides a unique opportunity to rate Indian citizens on an absolute scale.

At present, we run plethora of schemes such as TPDS, MNREGA, SJGSY to alleviate

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People out of poverty line, such directed approach has not resulted in any significant reduction in poverty number, with current estimation of 29.7% under poor by Rangarajan Committee.

In this context, SECC which provides information such as-

(i) nearly 50% of Indian population are dependent on casual manual labour work.

(ii) nearly 50% of rural Indian have no or small land holding.

Thus, SECC provides a direction to run a scheme for example- Manual labour is problem, so enhance the self-employment mechanism, like NRLM- Ajeevika or smaller land holdings demands land reform.

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Apart from that, SECC also provides mapping such as –

(i) Regional variation – for ex. educational benefits may not be required in Kerala, while Bihar needs it.

(ii) Mapping of vulnerable sections such as SC/ST/Castes, which can even realign our reservation criteria & thus diverting focus on vulnerable groups.

Thus, to overcome this problem, we need to move away from poverty alleviation to poverty elimination and SECC by virtue of diversity of data provides a good framework to begin with with sectoral & micro-management approach.

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7. While a strong and vibrant democracy is our shield against radicalizing forces such as the ISIS, we should not neglect the threat of radicalisation through cyber space where modern day wars are fought. Comment.
यद्यपि एक सशक्त तथा जीवंत लोकतंत्र, आई.एस.आई.एस. जैसी कट्टरपंथी शक्तियों के विरुद्ध हमारा रक्षा कवच है, वर्तमान समय में जब की आधुनिक युद्ध साइबर स्पेस में लड़े जा रहे हों, हमें साइबर स्पेस के माध्यम से होने वाले कट्टरपंथ के प्रसार संबंधी खतरे की उपेक्षा नहीं करनी चाहिये। टिप्पणी करें।

Indian society and cultural values along with equal opportunity to all have acted as a bullwark against dominance of any extremist ideology. and it is no surprise that despite being home to 2nd largest population of muslims, we are relatively immune to radical tendency.

But Modern day warfare are driven by propaganda & funding mechanism and in inciting both, cyber space dominant role to radicalise youth. It is no surprise that highly qualified youth such as

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Doctors, engineers are attracted towards such ideologies through propaganda driven on facebook, twitter, blogs.

India, where the rise of Internet is fastest in world, does not stand immune to this cyber warfare and thus a Robust mechanism must be devised in relation to this strategy.

Few suggestions for cyber protection are –

① Proper monitoring of data traffic through IB and state intellegence must be done and a co-ordination through platform such as CCNTS must be shared to bust the rackets of radicalisation.

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(2) India's Centre for Emergy Response (CERT-In) must ~~be~~ co-ordinate with all the stakholders involved.

(3) Information war, with counter propaganda along with ~~highly~~ highlighting our values, democracy must be done, so as to proper our culture and in this context, the concerns of minorities must be addressed.

Therefore, it is to be noted that Internet is monitored carefully and any illogical curbing of dissent shall be avoided, so as to prevent alienation & radicalisation of Indian youth.

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8. According to UNEP report, up to 90% of the world's electronic waste is traded or dumped illegally in Asia and Africa, with India being one of the main destinations. Mention the hazards of this illegal dumping and discuss how India can tackle this challenge.

यू.एन.इ.पी. रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, विश्व के 90% इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कचरे को एशिया या आफ्रीका में अवैध रूप से बेच या डंप कर दिया जाता है, जिसके मुख्य गंतव्यों में से भारत भी एक है। इस अवैध क्षेपण (डंपिंग) के खतरों को बताएं और चर्चा करें कि भारत इस चुनौती का सामना कैसे कर सकता है।

— With world moving towards electronic technology and revolution in mobile phones, e-waste is likely to be generated and in this context, UNEP report highlights gravity of situation in India & Africa.

India has been the target of illegal dumping because -

(i) Various places like Alang shipyard of Bhavnagar are known for their skilled & cheap workforce for ship demolition & thus e-waste comes as a rider.

(ii) cheap labour with little or no regualation concerning it.

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Hazards associated with illegal dumping –

(i) Seepage of various chemicals such as mercury, cadmium, Berillium to ground water.

(ii) Agricultural runoff of water may damage productivity of agriculture.

(iii) Acid rain.

(iv) Soil Erosion.

(v) Health hazard by way of exposure to humans by lead causing failure of nervous system, etc.

(vi) Exploitation & unhuman working conditions for labour.

Suggestions for tackling problems –

① e-waste management rules under environment protection Act, 1986, must be strictly

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enforced and thus employment of children & vulnerable section may be regulated.

(ii) Minamata convention on Mercury, must be enforced and other similar conventions must be signed.

(iii) India must raise its concern at global platforms for the problem of e-waste.

(iv) proper disposal procedure, such as segregating & then dumping must be ensured.

Thus, while this dumping provides employment to a large section of our workforce but to counter the ill-effects, necessary precautions must be taken as suggested above.

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9. What constitutes the MSME sector in India? Examine the reasons for its slow growth and enumerate the initiatives taken by the Government to revive MSMEs.

भारत में एम.एस.एम.ई. क्षेत्रक के कौन-कौन से घटक हैं? इसकी धीमी वृद्धि के कारणों की जांच करें तथा एम.एस.एम.ई. को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाये गए कदमों का उल्लेख करें।

MSME - Micro, small & medium sector enterprise are those units which have their contribution to plant & machinery as -

Micro - below 5 lakh
small - between 5 - 25 lakh.
medium - between 25 lakh - 5 crore.

thus, they are generally industries like domestic industries, various suppliers of small industrial components like automobile etc.

They are important, because nearly 70% of manufacturing GDP comes from them & they contribute 40% to India's exports.

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Reasons for slow growth:

(i) Lack of incentives to invest in the sector, since investing may put them above their ceiling, thus denying them of funds.

(ii) Lack of Support Infrastructure like electricity, since smaller firms can not afford Diesel generators, thus they face problems.

(iii) Inordinate delays in governmental Support & Financing.

(iv) Lack of access to credit through formal financial institutions.

Steps taken by Government:

(i) MUDRA (Micro-units development Refinance agency) Bank to Cater to their growing demands for funds, and by laying a policy for micro-finance.

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(ii) Schemes such SETU (self employment & talent utilization), whereby support is provided to young entrepreneurs.

(iii) Special funding mechanisms like increasing share of MSME in priority sector lending.

(iv) Support in public procurement, Ministry of Industries has directed all PSUs to procure atleast 30% from MSMEs by giving incentives by 5-15% to MSMEs.

(v) Skill development policies like NSDF, National policy on skill development.

(vi) → Spending in infrastructure.

Thus, considering the criticality of MSMEs, the support from Government must continue to groom MSMEs as engines of growth & thus realising

dream of make in India.

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10. RBI has recently classified some banks as 'Domestic Systemically Important Banks' (D-SIBs). What is the rationale behind this move? Examine the possible implications of this step.

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक ने हाल ही में कुछ बैंकों को *'डोमेस्टिक सिस्टमेटिक्ली इंपोर्टेन्ट बैंक्स'* (डी.-एस,आई.बी.) के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया है। इस कदम का क्या औचित्य है? इस कदम के संभव निहितार्थों का परीक्षण करें।

Banking sector of any economy provides stability to the economy and thus protection & nurturing of some important Banks not only fosters the economy but also helps in stability in the economy.

In this context, RBI recently classified SBI and ICICI Banks as domestic systemically important Banks to provide stability to Banks and thus to overall economy in times when global turmoil and ~~lack o~~ Double financial repression is hampering progress of Banking

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in the economy.

Implications of this move -

① these Banks will support the RBI in managing economy by acting as a prudent partner of monetary policy.

② they will focus on certain key areas such as export promotion, agriculture sector to foster inclusive growth.

③ provide stability & systematic reform by acting as a nodal Bank.

In this context, the Recommendation of FSLRC, where it argued for an FSDC to provide ~~systematic~~ systemic reform to economy are

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to be kept in mind to promote the stable environment of Indian economy.

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11. INDCs signal the end of CBDR as well as the underlying principle of historic responsibility and respective capabilities. Critically analyse. How far do technology and finance hold the key to viable progress on restricting global warming within reasonable limits?

आई.एन.डी.सी., सी.बी.डी.आर. के साथ-साथ ऐतिहासिक उत्तरदायित्व और अपनी-अपनी क्षमता के अन्तर्निहित सिद्धांत के अंत का संकेत है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें। प्रौद्योगिकी तथा वित्त व्यवस्था, भूमंडलीय तापन को उपयुक्त सीमाओं में सीमित करने की दिशा में किस सीमा तक सार्थक प्रगति के निर्धारक तत्त्व हैं।

Common but differentiated Responsibility (CBDR), which was adopted as a binding framework in Kyoto Protocol, makes the responsibility of controlling climate change a universal phenomenon with differentiated contribution by developed & developing countries. It was moted to address the historical exploitation of resources done by developed world and thus to pay for developing world's capacity enhancement.

Recently, in Lima conference of UNFCCC, INDC (Intended nationally determined contributions) were accepted as basis of

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negotiation, whereby the nation states will put forward their contribution and then negotiations will start.

INDCs undermining CBDR:

(i) Under CBDR only developed world had to accept binding reductions, while INDC requires all nations party to UNFCCC to put forward their proposal.

(ii) CBDR marked the framework for all technology transfer, while INDC may not have any such provision.

INDC complementing CBDR:

(i) Since climate change is a moral responsibility of all nations, therefore, it becomes responsibility of all nations.

(ii) INDC require the nations to put forward their proposal, within their respective capability, so not forceful.

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(iii) along with INDC, at Lima, CBDR-PE i.e. CBDR with principle of equity was signed, thus INDC may be seen as more of complementing to CBDR, it is the political will & committment of parties that matters in the negotiations.

Technology & Finance Role:

(i) Since developing countries do not have capability both financially & technologically, ~~ther~~ thus adaption & mitigation are driven by Green climate fund & carbon trading of UNFCCC.

(ii) Adapting & switching to Renewable energy demands higher investments, which can only be facilitated by finances.

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12. Even though Flyash is a valuable resource material, but if not managed well, it may pose environmental challenges. Comment. Also list a few steps that have been taken by the government to promote the use of flyash.
फ्लाई ऐश एक मूल्यवान संसाधन सामग्री होने के बावजूद, ठीक प्रकार प्रबंधित न किये जाने पर पर्यावरण संबंधी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत कर सकती है। टिप्पणी करें। सरकार द्वारा फ्लाई ऐश के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उठाये गए कुछ क़दमों का उल्लेख करें।

Fly Ash is a bye-product generated from cement plants, thermal plants and are generally very small in size ~ 10 micron, thus causing environmental pollution.

They are made up of silica, dust, ~~so~~ thus enter our respiratory system and tend to cause complication in human health. also they cause the haze at sunset, which reduces viribility & pollution in vicinity of plants.

on the contrary, flyash as a material is a resource material because of-

(i) its strength, thus it can be

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used in making of bricks, concrete mixing, thus acting as a substitute for mud & cement, which cause environmental pollution.

(ii) Fly Ash can also be used for filling of mines, thus reducing illegal sand mining depleting river beds.

(iii) it is also used in refractory thus withstand high temperature.

Thus, ~~site~~ Fly Ash, offers a unique opportunity. In this context, Government has made it mandatory for –

(i) Using atleast 25% of fly Ash in concrete being used for all governmental building.

(ii) MoEF & CC through its power under Environment protection Act, 1986, has made it

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necessary to use Fly Ash for construction of Roads within 100 km. of vicinity of a power plant.

(iii) Awareness campaign through media are being run to promote use of Fly Ash.

Thus, to avoid various diseases such as silicosis, COBD, respiratory malfunction, Government is using various strategies.

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13. Rising income inequality is a widespread concern for advanced as well as emerging economies. Illustrate how inequality impedes economic growth. Also, examine the steps taken by India to tackle income inequality.

आय में बढ़ती असमानता, उन्नत एवं उभरती अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के लिए समान रूप से व्यापक चिंता का विषय है। असमानता आर्थिक विकास में किस प्रकार बाधक है, इसकी व्याख्या कीजिए ? साथ ही, आय की असमानता से निपटने के लिए भारत द्वारा उठाये गए क़दमों का परीक्षण करें।

According to a report by Boston Consultancy group (BCG), only 1% of Indians hold 49% of Indian wealth, while top 10% are responsible for 74% of wealth, thus highlighting income inequalities in Indian economy.

As a per kuzhetz curve, Inequalities first rise but later tend to decline, thus following an inverted U-curve, but Indian economy is not following this trend. therefore it is a cause of concern.

Inequality impeding Economic growth:

① It leads to reduction in

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human potential and thus investment on human development from private side reduces, devoiding economy from demographic dividend.

② Social tensions arise in economy, thereby giving unpredictable environment to investors, thus deterring them.

③ Income inequality leads to reduction in health expenditure of people, thus making them vulnerable to diseases.

④ Savings of this vulnerable group can not be channelised for economic growth.

⑤ Inflation targeting becomes more important, because of negative output for low income people, thus compromising growth by virtue of Inflation-growth conflict.

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Steps taken by India :

① Progressive taxation of Indian Government, which tends to redistribute ~~growth~~ funds from ~~the~~ richer to poor people.

② Direct taxes still are higher than indirect taxes (~ 45%), which reduces inequality, as indirect taxes affect all.

③ Investment on infrastructure, such as Delhi metro, which benefits both rich & poor.

④ Emphasis on Corporate social Responsibility (CSR) for big corporates, thus following Gandhian model of trusteeship.

Thus, despite all these efforts, inequality continues to grow and thus behavioural changes and progressive taxation along with infrastructure development both ~~the key for reduction~~

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14. What are biosimilars? How are they different from traditional generic drugs? Enumerate the regulatory requirements present for biosimilars in India.

बायोसिमिलर्स क्या होते हैं? परम्परागत जेनेरिक दवाओं से ये किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? भारत में बायोसिमिलर्स के लिए वांछित विनियामक आवश्यकताओं का उल्लेख करें।

Just like Generic drugs are replacements for branded drugs thus providing cheaper access to drugs to patients, Biosimilar are a type of generic drug for various biomedicines, which are dominating the Ayurveda & AYUSH domain of medical science.

Most of the patents of Bio drugs are due to expire in 2020, thus Bio similars have gained importance recently.

Regulatory Requirements:

① forming a testing & accrediting mechanism such as labs etc. for due certification.

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(2) regulating clinical trails of such Bio-similars on ethical as well as techical grounds.

(3) Cost Regulation, so as to make them affordable.

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15. Discuss the sectoral composition of workforce across India and the problems associated with it.
संपूर्ण भारत में श्रम शक्ति की क्षेत्र-वार संरचना तथा उनसे सम्बंधित समस्याओं की चर्चा करें।

Indian structural composition, which shows the proportion of workers employed in any sector of economy shows that-

(i) nearly 53% of our workforce is associated with agriculture & allied activities.

(ii) nearly 30% of our workforce is in Industries.

(iii) nearly 20% of workforce associated with Service Sector.

the contribution of these sectors to GDP shows inverted trend i.e. agriculture, industries & services contributing nearly 12%, 15%, 70% to GDP.

on the same time, there are ~~s~~ regional variations

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as well- with developed states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil nadu, Kerala, having large population in Industries & services and states of Indo-gangetic plains viz. Bihar, UP, and Rajasthan, MP having more proportion in Agriculture.

Thus, sectoral composition is very skewed and thus creates many problems such as-

(i) Disguised unemployment is created in agriculture, where no real output is being created by some workers to the economy, thus perpetuating agriculture to be an underrated activity.

(ii) A huge Rural-Urban divide is being created and farmers are often looked upon as second class citizens, thus

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creating tensions in society.

(iii) Rural distress often floods the cities with migrant population, leading to wage reduction & thus perpetuating the problem of under development.

(iv) A large informal workforce (~93%) due to abundance of labour, thus deviding the population of dividend of social security.

Although Government is trying to change this skewed composition by various interventions like social security measures, labour reforms, & agricultural incentives but Absence of Industries remained a leading factor in this regard, since agricultural population could not be absorbed, thus it needs to be addressed.

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16. India needs a national common market for agricultural commodities by making the Agricultural Produce Market Committees just one among the many options available for the farmers to sell their produce. Discuss.
भारत को कृषि संबंधी वस्तुओं के लिए एक सामान्यीकृत राष्ट्रीय बाज़ार की आवश्यकता है, जिसके लिए कृषि उत्पाद विपणन समितियों को किसानों को अपने उत्पादों की बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध बहुत-से विकल्पों में से एक विकल्प के रूप में प्रस्तुत करना होगा, चर्चा करें।

Since Independence, Indian farmers are forced to sell their produce to Agricultural produce marketing committee (APMC), which are marred by middlemen, inefficiency, corruption and exploitative practices, this lack of marketing mechanism, with inability of FCI to lift product from all parts of country, acted as a disincentive for farmers to increase agricultural productivity.

Agriculture currently contributes nearly 1-2% of GDP of India, to make ourselves self-reliant & to provide meaningful employment to nearly 50% of our population, our agricultural

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markets must expand and monopoly of APMCs must be broken.

In this context, recent Economic survey also pointed out that India needs an agricultural integrated market on lines of Karnataka's e-market and accordingly govt Government of India recently decided to establish a National Agricultural market using Agricultural Technology incentive Fund (ATIF) with collaboration of Small farmers agricultural consortium (SFAC).

Modern economies demand multiplicity of service providers in every field for market model to succed, thus along with agricultural market, other measures such as —

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① Future trading in agriculture ~~AA~~ produce must be promoted, whereby partnership of private companies with farmer may be facilitated with strong overright of SEBI. (since FMC merged with SEBI)

② Initiative like e-chaupal of ITC shall be promoted.

③ vegetable market for urban ~~poor~~ area, as given by Rashtriya Krishi vikash Yojana must be expidited.

④ Food corporation of India must focus on areas such as Central & Eastern India (as recommanded by shanta kumar Committee) along with state governments to provide an option to farmers.

Thus, Agriculture market needs to be supplemented by other eltern.

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17. Banking is hobbled by policy, which creates double financial repression, and by structural factors, which impede competition. Comment.
बैंकिंग व्यवस्था, दोहरा वित्तीय दबाव उत्पन्न करने वाली नीतियों तथा प्रतिस्पर्द्धा बाधित करने वाली संरचनात्मक घटकों के कारण पंगु बनी हुई है। टिप्पणी करें।

As pointed out by economic survey 2014-15, Indian Banking sector is facing problems on 2 fronts -

(i) Policy → which includes double financial repression on Asset side as well as liability side.

As inflation increases, then liability of Banks i.e. savings & demand deposits of public tend to give negative real output, thus people tend to take out their saving from Banks & invest it somewhere else viz. real estate and thus Banks are devoid of working capital.

On the other hand, on Asset side, high priority sector lending (at present 40%) and SLR tends to block their assets and thus reducing scope of channelizing of funds in more productive way, thus on policy matters Banks

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Suffer from Double repression.

(ii) Structural factors: it deals with 2 problems - (a) independence of Bank Boards.
(b) Seperation of Board & Management of Banks.

In this context, to induce professionalism in Banks and to give managerial freedom to Banks, a Bank Board Bureau and a Banking investment company, as a holding company of all public sector Banks has been proposed under Mission Indradhanush as recommended by P. J. Nayak Committee. the reduction of governmental shareholding will tend managers to take prudent decisions since continuous oversight of CVC, CBI will reduce.

It is neccesary to understand that Banking sector

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from the bedrock of any economy and inefficient management and excessive political interference mars the Banking sector as evident from high NPA. In this context, they should be given freedom and as recommended by Vickers commission in UK, Capital infusion must be made, so as to ~~take~~ make them complaint to Basel-III norms and thus take Indian economy on higher pedestals.

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18. India's SAGAR approach to the Indian Ocean Region presents an opportunity for it to play the role of security provider as well as facilitator of Blue Economy. Comment.

हिन्द महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत का सागर (SAGAR) दृष्टिकोण इसके लिए सुरक्षा प्रदाता तथा ब्लू अर्थव्यवस्था का समन्वयक बनने का अवसर प्रदान करता है। टिप्पणी करें।

Since the change of new government at centre, Indian ocean region has gained predominance on Indian foreign policy, it is driven on 2 factors —

(a) Strategy to Balance chinese influence in the region.

(b) Rising geo-political ambitions of India, particularly inclusion in UNSC, which requires support of these nations.

Thus, in this context, SAGAR i.e. Security & growth for All in the Region was started by our PM in recent visit to Indian ocean littorals.

Indian ocean region facilitates nearly 40% of global oil trade and situated between

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two chokes of strait of Malacca & strait of hormoz presents a unique platform for trade.

India by virtue of its economic & military capabilities can act as a security provider as well as propering an economy driven by ocean resources i.e. Blue economy.

To give effect to SAGAR, following steps have been taken by India:

1. Island development of Assumption Island in Seychelles, which marks begining of Asset creation in IOR.
2. Baracuda naval ship presented to mauritius.
3. Joint military exercises with Srilanka & mauritius.
4. MOUs in fields of ocean Hydrography and use of

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research ship Samudra Ratnakar by India to assist these nations.

(5) MOU with Srilanka on nuclear co-operation again points out Indian outreach to assist the Region.

Thus, India is taking many steps to mark begining of co-operation in Region, but its economic efforts are still dismal as compared to china, which is investing heavily and inability of India to act positively in crisis of Maldives' politics and debacle of GMR in mauritius highlights weakness of Indian strategy. However, initiative like Project Mausam, when clubbed with SAGAR will definitely help India gain its lost stature in Indian ocean.

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19. The multiplicity of labour laws and difficulty in coping with them are an impediment to industrial development in India. Critically examine. What are the labour reform measures initiated by the government for ensuring compliance and promoting ease of doing business.

श्रम कानूनों की बहुलता तथा उनसे सामंजस्य स्थापित कर पाने की समस्या, भारत के औद्योगिक विकास के मार्ग की अवरोधक है। आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। श्रम सुधार संबंधी उपायों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने तथा व्यापार के सरलीकरण हेतु कौन से कदम उठाये गए है?

→ Industrial development of India is currently very dismal, which is highlighted by its contribution to GDP as only 15% and with nearly 90% of Indian industries being in informal sector. Such performance is attributed to factors such as—

(i) multiplicity of labour laws, as labour being in concurrent list, there are plethora of state & central laws, with change of government leading to change of policy, thus giving unpredictable environment.

(ii) Strict complaince mechanism, and labour sector was yet to

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Come out of labour Raj.

(iii) Such actions undermine the interest of foreign as well as domestic investors for investing in industries.

It is to be noted that Acts like Industrial Dispute Acts 1950, required government approval before retrenching, if an industry employed more than 100 employees, therefore, such exit Barriers had placed entry barriers on industry thus hampering growth of entire sectors.

Labour Reform measures initiated by Government –

① Shram Suvidha Portal for online compliance of factory laws.

② Dilution of Industrial dispute Act by Rajasthan govt; thereby making number of ~~days~~ workers for retrenching to 300 from 100.

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③ Random inspection of industries.
④ online updation of Report.
⑤ Shramev Jayate, under which, Apprenticeship protahan Yojana to augment skill development.
⑥ Factories Act has been amended to improve working hours & overtime provision specially for women.
⑦ Contract labour Act, has been amended, which reduced number of days by employers, prior to giving full benefits to employees.

Thus government is taking efforts to reform labour along with ease of doing business to make its "Make in India" successful and also recently a proposal to form an Indian Labour code to unify all labour laws is on the anvil.

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20. Climate Change has the potential to create migrant crisis across the world and force people to become Climate Exile. How serious is this problem for a country like India? Examine the adequacy of existing global frameworks and institutions to deal with such crisis. In context of the upcoming Paris Conference, discuss the measures that should be taken by the international community in this regard.

जलवायु परिवर्तन में पूरे विश्व में प्रवासन की समस्या पैदा करने एवं जन-सामान्य को जलवायु निर्वासित (*क्लाइमेट एक्साइल*) हेतु बाध्य करने की सामर्थ्य है। भारत जैसे देश के लिए यह समस्या कितनी गम्भीर है? ऐसे किसी संकट से निपटने हेतु वर्तमान वैश्विक ढाँचे तथा संस्थाओं की पर्याप्तता का परीक्षण करें। भावी पेरिस सम्मलेन को देखते हुए इस संबंध में उन उपायों पर चर्चा करें जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय द्वारा किये जाने चाहिए।

- According to 5th Assessment report of IPCC, the agricultural production is likely to reduce by 2%/decade due to climate change and also 98—110 cm. of sea level rise may be witnessed by end of century, this prompt serious concern over Climate Refugees, both on account of agricultural distress & sea-level rise.

For a country like India, which has 50% of its population dependent ~~on~~ on agriculture and with nearly 72% of agriculture being rain-fed, the erratic nature

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of monsoon and coastal areas' sinking in ~~tended~~ poised to create influx of migrants, already nearly 40% of India's Internal migrants are climate refugees.

Despite magnitude of problem, the efforts of existing global framework are dismal, because —

(i) No Conference of parties (COP) has ever even debated the question of climate refugees since Earth summit.

(ii) climate refugees also are regulated under Refugee Convention, which is unsufficient to tackle magnitude of problems.

Therefore, time has now come for nations to devise a strategy for this crisis, otherwise an influx like

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European Refugee crisis may put the whole world in problem.

Suggestions are :

1. Proper implementation of Green-climate fund (GCF) by developed countries as promised in copenhagen accord.
2. ~~A~~ Mitigation must be focussed in any further negotiations, such as building blockades along seacoast.
3. Like-minded countries, which are more likely to be affected by this problem, must unite and use it as a bargaining chip.
4. Principle of Equity must prevail in CBDR negotiations.
5. Developed world must take moral responsibility for the crisis & address the concerns.
6. A vulnerability Mapping must be done.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 634)

Name of Candidate	ASHISH TIWARI		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	15633
Center	Rajinder Nagar.	Date	02/12/15

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
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13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are FOURTEEN questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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SECTION – A

Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words each:

1. (a) Even though women may have equal skills, qualifications and commitment as men, they face much more difficulty in rising up the leadership hierarchy. Discuss the reasons for the same. Also, explain the importance of having gender parity in positions of leadership. 10

पुरूषों के समान कुशलता, योग्यता और प्रतिबद्धता जैसे गुणों से युक्त होने के बावजूद भी महिलाओं को नेतृत्व श्रंखला मे उच्च सोपानों तक पहुँचने के लिए अपेक्षाकृत अधिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। समस्या की पृष्ठभूमि मे निहित कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिये | इसके साथ ही नेतृत्व के विविध स्तरों पर लैंगिक समानता के महत्व का उल्लेख कीजिए।

→ Our Society, both at global as well as at national level is biased towards men in terms of leadership positions, Reasons of same being -

(i) traditionally feminist value System of women like love, Compassion, which are often seen as unwanted in leadership positions.

(ii) Responsibilities of women in their personal life such as childcare, family pressure etc. hamper their growth.

(iii) Patriarchal mindset of our Society tends to avoid giving women any responsibility

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(iv) organisational work culture is not too accomodative of women as a leader, as male dominance is challanged.

ex. Recently women collectors of district often face problems in gender equality while carrying out their duties.

Importance of Gender parity:

(i) According to McKinsey global Institute, gender disparity reduces GDP of a nation by 3-4%.

(ii) In positions of leadership, the corruption, ~~efficiency is~~ is reduced, because of generally ~~are~~ non-tolerance of women.

It is in this context, Govt. of India through recent amendment to Companies Act, has made position of one women director on Board as mandatory.

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1. **(b)** All correct decisions are honest and all incorrect decisions are dishonest. Do you agree? How should the correctness and incorrectness of a decision be decided? 10

सभी सही निर्णय ईमानदारी भरे होते हैं ओर सभी गलत निर्णय बेईमानी भरे होते हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं? किसी निर्णय के सही होने और गलत होने का निर्धारण किस प्रकार किया जाना चाहिए।

→ ~~All~~ Correctness and incorrectness of a decision shall be determined on the basis of-

(i) Consequence of the action.

(ii) Ethical considerations (intention) involved. for example, whether touching a women is to save her from falling the ladder or with wrong intention of molesting her.

(iii) Equity approach — As Gandhiji has preached, whenever you doubt, think of poorest man, and decide whether your action is going to positively affect him or not.

(iv) Virtue of person - the correctness of a decision by

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virtue of person giving decision. (Aristotilian ethics).

Thus, to determine ethicality & correctness of a decision above parameters must be considered.

On similar lines, All correct decisions can not be honest for example - cheating in examination though fulfill consequence of passing but it can not be held honest decision.

On other hand, all Incorrect decisions can also not be dishonest, for example pragmatism (intent) demands that tax be evaded, because it works for benefit of company, but it is dishonest decision.

Thus, Evaluation of correctness & incorrectness must be ~~evaluated~~ done on basis of purpose.

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2. (a) Should birth control be a voluntary exercise or a government policy in a country? In this regard, examine the ethical dimensions of having a One Child Policy in India. 10

किसी राष्ट्र में जन्म पर नियंत्रण, स्वैच्छिक प्रयास के माध्यम से होना चाहिए या सरकारी नीति के माध्यम से होना चाहिए? इस संबंध में, भारत में एक बच्चे की नीति के नैतिक आयामों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

One child policy is often aimed at reducing population of a nation and some nations such as china consider it as their genuine right on pretext of nation building.

Arguments for voluntry exercise:

(i) It will give a sustainable policy, as conscience of a person will drive his desire for family and since law can not be enforced always, therefore conscience enforces both spirit & letter of policy.

(ii) Fundamental Rights of citizens as enshrined in our Constitution hold the Right to life & freedom, thus it would

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be unethical going against collective will of the society reflected through constitution.

Government policy arguments:

(i) Any fundamental right can be restricted on pretext of national welfare, thus policy can put reasonable restriction.

(ii) In India, our democratic value as well as human values of compassion, love will get undermined, because very few percentage of our population use contraceptive and in presence of one child policy, there will be huge cases of abortion, thus exposing our society to fallacy of hypocracy.

Thus, Individuals must be voluntarily choosing their children, although awareness may be spread.

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2. **(b)** An organisation consists of a variety of individuals with varying values and degrees of motivation. What challenges do leaders face when forging a harmonious work culture in such an organisation? How can leaders engender a sense of inclusion in face of such diversity? 10

एक संगठन का निर्माण अलग-अलग मूल्यों और अलग-अलग अभिप्रेरणा स्तर वाले विविध प्रकार के व्यक्तियों से होता है। इस प्रकार के संगठन में सामंजस्यपूर्ण कार्य-संस्कृति के विकास के मार्ग में नेतृत्व के द्वारा किन चुनौतियों का सामना किया जाता है? इस प्रकार की विविधतापूर्ण स्थिति में नेतृत्व के द्वारा कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों में समावेशिता की अनुभूति किस प्रकार समाविष्ट की जा सकती है?

Indian society particularly is a mix of diverse culture, language, value system, thus in organizations, there are always human elements at work, which drive the success or failure of organisation. It is the capability of a leader as ~~to~~ how to channelise this polynormative ~~assembalgage~~ assemblage of humans towards success.

Challanges leaders face:

- Diffrent ethical criterion of Individuals, thus lack of consensus.
- Formation of sub-groupings

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based on primordial identities, thus seperation of team spirit.

- leaders are not able to take ~~decision~~ disciplinary action against any member, because of resistance of group members.

What leaders should do:

(i) All decisions shall be based on deliberations.
for ex._ when holidays are limited, then, whether Diwali requires 3 days holiday or can be reduced to 2 days to accomodate 1 day for Eid, thus consensus will ensure success.

(ii) leading changes in institutions by virtue of rules, regulations, so as to inculcate organisational principles in humans.

(iii) Assigning roles according to value system & level of motivation

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3. (a) Notwithstanding compassion and morality, it is national interest that ultimately determines a country's decisions in international relations. Discuss this statement in the context of the current refugee crisis. 10

दया और नैतिकता जैसे मूल्यों का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होते हुए भी, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में अंततः राष्ट्र के निर्णयों को राष्ट्रिय हितों के आधार पर ही निर्धारित किया जाता है। वर्तमान शरणार्थी संकट के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा करें।

In International Ethics, it is generally National interest that comes at top without any Rider. In context of current refugee crisis, following ethical dimensions emerge-

(i) National Interest often accuse refugees as taking their share of national resources.

(ii) Right of non-refoulment, non-discrimination as mandated by refugee convention.

(iii) mixing or invading of new culture on host nations, thus fear of Xenophobia drive hatred against refugees

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(iv) On the other hand, feeling of humanitarianism demand abode for refugees.

With current refugees entering Europe estimated to be of nearly 5.5 million and many more to come, the Xenophobia is on the rise, but considering the desperate attempts made by refugees to flee persecution, they demand humanity as per covenants of United Nations Human Rights Convention.

Thus, while National Interest is sovereign, due deliberation and accomodating have been part of long human history, what is required is 'integration' of this history with current national interest by using refugees as an asset.

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3. (b) What are the ethical issues involved in climate change negotiations? Suggest some strategies to address the divergence in ethical positions of different nations. 10

जलवायु परिवर्तन पर होने वाली वार्ताओं में समाहित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं? विभिन्न राष्ट्रों के नैतिक मुद्दों से संबंधित दृष्टिकोण में जो भिन्नता है, उसके का समाधान के लिए अपनाई जा सकने वाली रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिये।

- Climate change in long run is going to affect us all, the difference lies in the timing of impact, while pacific island ocean nations are facing threat now, USA may face it later, thus it becomes our Common Responsibility.

Various Ethical Issues involved are :

(i) while developed nations have been responsible for most of GHG emmission post Industrial Revolution, thus the impact on island nations must be reduced with help from those responsible.

(ii) while emerging economies

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like India, Africa are yet to provide fruits of growth to their population, ~~their~~ limitations on their growth will usher in violation of principles of Natural Justice.

(ii) Adaptation & mitigation capabilities differ from country to country.

(iv) If we go beyond humans, then animals, forests are already facing brunt of extinction due to climate change.

Strategies to address divergence:

- Deliberation on voluntary Committment in form of INDC.
- Principle of Equity must be clubbed with CBDR.
- elaborate and progressive binding committments can be taken, as Countries like India are poised to grow in future, thus limiting them then.

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4. (a) Why is there a need for Performance Management System in an outcome oriented government? Evaluate the feasibility of peer review in context of Indian civil services. 10

एक परिणामोन्मुख सरकार में "कार्यनिष्पादन प्रबंधन प्रणाली" की आवश्यकता क्यों है? भारतीय लोक सेवाओं के संदर्भ में "सहकर्मी समीक्षा" (peer review) के औचित्य का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

— Performance management system helps (a) align the organizational requirements with Individual ~~or~~ desires.

(b) Judge the suitability of a candidate for a job.

(c) gives a feedback to organization.

(d) promotes ethical behaviour & committment by rewarding performers.

when Governments responding to public demands and outcomes becoming more important than output, performance management gains significance.

for example - If performance of an employee, say teacher, is linked to his pay, then he

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will give more efforts for improving learning outcome of children, rather than in a condition, when neither he is being individually monitored nor getting incentives for performance.

Thus, performance mangement has gained importance and 2nd ARC recommended for linking performance with payment & promotion.

Peer Review system is being followed in Indian Navy, whereby findings are validated using feedback of peers.

But peer review system requires objective evaluation parameters & revalidation, because Indian civil services are ridden with sub-groups, antagonistic behaviour, which may hurt whole system.

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4. **(b)** Discretionary power in the hands of public servants is a necessary evil. Discuss. 10
लोक सेवकों के हाथों में विवेकाधीन शक्तियाँ एक आवश्यक बुराई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

— Since law can not specify each & every aspect of an application, thus discretionary powers are required.

The application of a law & rule formed by civil servants in view of delegated legislation requires subjective evaluation of situation and thus discretion becomes prominent feature of civil service.

For example - In case of Uttarkhand flood disaster, Indian Air force choppers were put into service for lifting people, but since law can not specify, who should be rescued first, if old citizens are to lifted then what about a pregnant women, leaving her would be a travesty of

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Justice, thus discretionary Powers are given.

— In a Riot affected area, whether to use force or not is a discretion of DM, if rigid laws are made, he may to face problems in curbing riot.

But on the other hand it is an evil because, if not used objectively, it can create havoc. for example- whether to impose section 144 of crpc is discretion of DM, but if he does so on pretext of political rally of opposition party on directions of government, it would circumvent the democratic feature of nation.

Thus, Discretion along with necessary oversight by civil society is required.

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5. (a) The landmark judgment by the Supreme Court of India recognized the transgender as a third sex. What attitudes do you notice towards the transgender people in India? Discuss some steps to facilitate a dignified life for the transgender people. 10

भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए ऐतिहासिक निर्णय से ट्रांसजेंडर्स को तृतीय लिंग के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है। आप भारतीय परिस्थितयों में ट्रांसजेंडर्स समुदाय के लोगों के प्रति किन अभिवृत्तियों की अनुभूति करते हैं | ट्रांसजेंडर्स के लिए गरिमापूर्ण जीवन निर्माण की दिशा में उठाए जा सकने वाले क़दमों के संबंध मे चर्चा कीजिए।

– In NALSA V/s union of India Supreme court recognized the transgenders as a third sex and thus directed government to do necessary amendment in its proceddings, it marks a history in democratic ideals of nation.

This was required, because transgenders often faced bias towards them by well-offs of society. ~~because~~ Such as –

(i) Seperate homes & areas of cities were marked for them.

(ii) Even government had bias towards them since it forced them to identify them as

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one of the genders either male or female, thus circumventing their Fundamental Rights.

(iii) Transgender children used to be ~~decreated by~~ left by their parents only to be helped by transgenders.

While we saw their presence in holy functions such as marriage as auspicious but we did not want them in our social mainstream.

Steps:

- Awareness campaign.
- Empowerment of them through Reservation as remarked by SC in Jat reservation case.
- Involving them in various societal gathering.

As Gandhiji has said - "An eye for an eye will make whole world blind", thus mainstreaming is required.

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5. **(b)** What key characteristics of a person conveying a message make it more persuasive? When celebrities endorse a product, they do so knowing that their endorsement will persuade people to buy it. What duty do they have towards the consumers? 10

संदेश देने वाले व्यक्ति की कौन-सी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताएँ संदेश को और अधिक आग्रहपूर्ण बनाती हैं? जब ख्याति प्राप्त व्यक्ति किसी उत्पाद का विज्ञापन करते हैं, तो वे ऐसा यह जानते हुए करते हैं कि उनके द्वारा किसी वस्तु का किया गया विज्ञापन, लोगों को वह वस्तु खरीदने हेतु प्रेरित करेगा। इस सन्दर्भ मे उपभोक्ताओं के प्रति उनके क्या दायित्व हैं?

Persuasion is a process of conveying one's belief system to others in a voluntry manner by way of dialogue, rolplaying, negotiation. It plays an important role in changing one's value system & behaviour. In this process persuader's following characteristics facilitate message.

(i) Personality of person.
(ii) His virtues and past record.
(iii) His alignment with message, he is conveying. for example. a terrorist pursuading people regarding peace might not go well with audience.

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Since ~~Ceb~~ celebrities endorse a product on pretext of their acceptance in masses and that's why they charge hefty price for it, because they carry that appeal among masses. But they have following duties:

(i) As a responsible citizen, they must endorse a product based on merit only. for example- An actor vouching for smoking is against ethical norms.

(ii) they must work for greater cause i.e. on utilitarian principle when maximum good for maximum people can be ensured. for example- Kareena Kapoor acting as Brand ambassador of UNICEF is ethical, as it promotes humanity.

Thus, they must endorse a product after due evaluation.

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6. It is said that child labor cannot be ethical at all. Do you agree? Discuss with respect to the proposed amendments to the Child Labour Act. 10
यह कहा जाता है कि बाल-श्रम किसी भी परिस्थिति में नैतिक नहीं हो सकता। क्या आप सहमत हैं? बाल-श्रम अधिनियम में प्रस्तावित संशोधनों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

— Saying that child labour is unethical would be to see it through prism of deontological ethics, whereby an act is unethical, if it can't be performed always.

On the other hand, the children are an asset to family and if poor families, if take help of their wards in household matters, then it can not be treated as unethical, because child also has certain duties towards his/her family.

It is in this grey area, conflict arise, whereby quantification of work as domestic help or exploitation

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in factories & mines demand due deliberation.

Recent Amendment to Child labour Act puts forward that a child may be allowed to work for family help, if he is doing such work after completing schooling in the day.

While Act continues to prohibit work in mines/ hotel, untill he attains an age of 14 years, thus act strikes a Balance between the Right to education of child and his Right to work.

In India, when more than 30% of families are below Poverty line, child's help, if taken after due consideration to schooling, must be allowed, even rich families children sit in shops, ~~so allow~~

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7. Are emotions an inhibiting factor in effective decision-making? Discuss in the context of public services. 10

क्या भावनाएं प्रभावपूर्ण निर्णय लेने के मार्ग में बाधक तत्व हैं? लोक सेवाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Emotions are our attributes, ~~we~~ which arrign on the basis of our value system in a situation. for example- fear, anger, Patience etc.

Traditionally, it was held that emotions are inhibiting factor in decision making, but it was goleman, who established that Emotional Intellegence can lead to success more than Intellegence alone.

Emotions are inhabitory, when not managed effectively. for example- In a Riot, if Someone abuses DM and DM by virtue of his anger orders fire, then it will only aggravate

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the situation.

On the contrary, if emotions are managed successfully, then they can act as a boon for organization. for example - In an situation, where demolition of temple is being carried out to widen a road, if DM/public servant understands the emotions of crowd, which truely revere the shrine, then he can offer solutions such as relocation of temple, narrowing of area to give way ~~of~~ for Road, thus may diffuse the situation, But if he charges violently, he may create a riot.

Thus, public services are today getting complex day by day, thus, use of emotions in an effective way helps public servants.

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8. What do you understand by the Sarvodaya philosophy of Gandhiji? Why is Sarvodaya relevant for civil servants in India? 10
गांधीजी के सर्वोदय दर्शन से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में लोक सेवकों के लिए सर्वोदय क्यों प्रासंगिक है?

Gandhiji's Sarvodaya philosophy believed in welfare for all & welfare of all, he believed that our actions must be guided in such a way that everyone, particularly the poorest of the poor gets benefitted out of it.

His philosophy of Sarvodaya envisaged establishment of Dharm-raja, where everyone is driven by his duties, rather than enforcement of duties by state.

Relevence for civil servants:

(i) India is a poor country, with highly unequal society, (for example 1% of Indians

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hold 49% of wealth), this inequality can be removed by following principle of Sarvodaya & following progressive taxation for Indians.

(ii) State must act for welfare of those who are poor, and our administrative actions are driven by welfarist orientation of policies.

(iii) Discretion of civil servants must be used only for help of poor and impartiality of civil servants must enshrine in itself the upliftment of poor.

for example- while allocating house under Housing for all, we are allocating it in name of female head to proper her welfare in line with concept of Sarvodaya of Gandhiji

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SECTION – B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

9. You are the leader of a 5 member team that has been assigned to carry out social impact assessment of a project proposed in a Naxal area. Members have been allotted a remote village each to conduct surveys and ascertain views of local people. You are under strict instructions not to disclose the identity of respondents outside the project. While compiling data, you are puzzled by the responses from one of the villages. You accompany the point-person for that village next day for verification. You randomly pick a person from the list of respondents and ask her for clarification of the response she had given earlier. She seems confused and denies any knowledge of the survey being conducted, let alone she being questioned. You try to verify this from other respondents and get similar replies. This raises serious doubts about the integrity and credibility of the survey process.

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in the situation?

(b) As a team leader accountable for credibility of the survey and working on a hard timeline, what are the possible options before you? List their merits and demerits.

(c) Giving reasons, state the course of action you would follow. 20

आप एक पांच सदस्यीय टीम के नेतृत्वकर्ता हैं , जिसे नक्सल क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित एक परियोजना के सामाजिक प्रभाव आंकलन का कार्य सौंपा गया है। सर्वेक्षण करने और स्थानीय लोगों के दृष्टिकोण का पता लगाने के लिए प्रत्येक सदस्य को एक सूदूरवर्ती गांव आवंटित किया गया है। आपको सख्त निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि उत्तरदाताओं की पहचान को परियोजना से बाहर प्रकट नहीं किया जाए। आंकड़ों को संकलित करते समय, आप एक गाँव से प्राप्त उत्तरों से उलझन में पड़ जाते हैं। आप उस गाँव हेतु नियुक्त व्यक्ति (प्वाइंट पर्सन) के साथ अगले दिन सत्यापन करने जाते हैं। आप उत्तरदाताओं की सूची में से यादृच्छिक रूप से एक व्यक्ति का चयन करते हैं और उससे कहते हैं कि वह पहले दिए गए अपने उत्तरों का स्पष्टीकरण करे। वह कुछ भ्रमित प्रतीत होती है और न केवल स्वयं से प्रश्न पूछे जाने, वरन् सर्वेक्षण किए जाने के संबंध में जानकारी होने तक की बात भी नकारती है। आप इस तथ्य को अन्य उत्तरदाताओं से सत्यापित करने का प्रयास करते हैं और एक समान उत्तर प्राप्त करते हैं। यह सर्वेक्षण प्रक्रिया की सत्यनिष्ठा और विश्वसनीयता पर गंभीर संदेह पैदा करता है।

(a) इस परिस्थिति से सम्बंधित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) आप इस टीम के नेतृत्वकर्ता के रूप में सर्वेक्षण की विश्वसनीयता हेतु और निश्चित समय-सीमा के अंतर्गत कार्य पूर्ण करने हेतु उत्तरदायी हैं | ऐसे में आपके सामने संभावित विकल्प क्या हैं? उन विकल्पों के लाभ और हानियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

(c) इस संबंध में आपके द्वारा की जाने वाली कार्यवाही का उल्लेख करें | इसके साथ ही कारण को भी स्पष्ट करें।

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Social Impact Assessment of a project is aimed at identifying possible negative fallout of a project and thus giving due consideration for minimizing their impact while designing the project & executing it.

It requires genuine participation of citizens and any fake survey, such as one highlighted in mentioned case would raise severe ethical questions like —

(a)

(i) Integrity of my subordinate is in doubt and working in public interest requires one to be diligent and true to the cause, which unfortunately my colleague has not turned out to be.

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(ii) As a team leader, it raises serious questions on my leadership capabilities.

(iii) The Genuine right of being heard of naxal affected area people is compromised, thus running counter to value premises of Indian Constitution.

(iv) Since, I am running against timeline, therefore I am stuck in an ethical dilemma, ~~whether~~ whether to continue with this survey ~~or~~ or scrap it.

(b) Possible options before Me :

(i) Going Ahead with the Survey.

Merit : - timeline is met.
- Genuine effort of

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other surveyors of my ~~tin~~ team may get ~~compromised~~ or saved.

Demerits:

- Against ethical norms and my value system, thus causing ~~ethical~~ cognitive dissonance in me.
- Against spirit of survey.

(ii) Cancelling whole survey:

Merit: - timeline is ~~not~~ met.
- Integrity can be ensured next time.

Demerit:

- Project may get hampered.

(iii) Sacking the employee & informing my superiors:

Merit:

- Survey is saved and I ~~vir~~ have ~~in~~ fulfilled my

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responsibility as part of the team.

Demerit:

- My leadership as well as Integrity may be doubtful as my seniors may think of me as running away from timeline.

(iv) Verifying the survey on Sample Basis and resolving Problems while holding Correct areas as it is:

Merit:

- will help me meet timeline.
- Integrity of survey ensured.

Demerit:

- I am going against confidentiality clause of survey.

But, I will choose optimal(iv) for its merits.

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10. Gajendra, once a struggling film actor, was accused and later exonerated of rape charges, which the jury found out to be motivated and fake. Not able to cope up with the situation, he changed profession and moved on. Thirty years later, while his closest friends know about the incident but his co-workers do not. One day, out of curiosity, he searches for his name on the internet, and to his surprise, finds that the third entry that comes up is an old report in a local newspaper about the rape charges he faced.

Gajendra is upset; after all these years, he would like to be able to disclose the event only to whomever he wants. He has heard about the decision of European Court of Justice which allows individuals to submit requests to a search engine to remove certain results from searches on their names, and citing the same, requests the search engine and media outlet to remove the results.

Valid arguments can be advanced for making the Right to be Forgotten a fundamental right? What those arguments could be? What limitations, if any, can it be subjected to? Should there be any obligations on the search engines regarding cases which are no longer relevant, as the one mentioned above? 20

गजेन्द्र एक संघर्षरत फिल्म अभिनेता था। पहले तो उसे अभियुक्त बनाया गया और फिर बाद में उसे बलात्कार के आरोपों से मुक्त कर दिया गया। इन आरोपों को न्यायिक पीठ ने दुर्भावना से अभिप्रेरित और झूठा पाया। इस स्थिति का सामना न कर पाने के कारण उसने अपने पेशे में परिवर्तन करते हुए आगे का जीवन निर्वाह किया। तीस वर्ष पश्चात्, उसके घनिष्ठतम मित्रों को इस घटना के बारे में पता है किन्तु उसके सहकर्मी इस बात को नहीं जानते हैं। एक दिन उत्सुकतावश वह इंटरनेट पर अपने नाम की खोज करता है और आश्चर्यजनक रूप से यह पाता है दृष्टिगत तीसरी प्रविष्टि एक स्थानीय समाचारपत्र में उसके द्वारा सामना किए गए बलात्कार के आरोपों के बारे में एक पुरानी रिपोर्ट की है।

गजेन्द्र परेशान है; इतने वर्षों के बाद, वह इस घटना को केवल अपनी पसंद के लोगों के समक्ष प्रकट करना चाहेगा। उसने यूरोपीय न्यायालय के उस निर्णय के बारे में सुना है, जो व्यक्तियों को अपने नाम से की जाने वाली खोज संबंधी कुछ परिणामों को हटाए जाने हेतु सर्च इंजन को निवेदन प्रस्तुत करने की अनुमति प्रदान करता है और उसी का उद्धरण देते हुए, सर्च इंजन और मीडिया आउटलेट को परिणामों को हटाए जाने हेतु निवेदन करता है।

क्या "भुला दिए जाने के अधिकार" को मौलिक अधिकार बनाने हेतु वैध तर्क दिए जा सकते हैं? वे तर्क क्या हो सकते हैं? यदि उनकी कोई सीमाएं हैं तो वे सीमाएं क्या होंगी? ऊपर उल्लिखित प्रकरण की भांति अन्य अप्रासंगिक प्रकरणों के संबंध में क्या सर्च इंजनों का कोई दायित्व होना चाहिए?

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- Right to be forgotten can also be clubbed with Right to Privacy for protecting the right to dignified life.

In this case, Gajendra even though, he had not committed any wrong, but his name was reflecting giving bad name to him, thus it demands the right to be forgotten.

Arguments for making it a Fundamental Right:

(i) Indian criminal justice system works on principle of 'innocent untill proven guilty, then exonerated later on shows the 'innocence of person, but the sensational media tend to highlight the case, thus

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giving bad name to a person, thus his dignified life requires Right to be forgotten a Fundamental Right.

(ii) Even if a person is convicted, and given sentence for say 3 years, after he comes out of rehabilitation period, his name still on news hampers his chances of mainstreaming into society.

Since, purpose of criminal justice system is to rehabilitate the person, and for such thing to happen, mainstreaming is required, which can not happen without forgotten.

(iii) Trauma of such fake case will continue to haunt the person, if he is not forgotten on media, as has happened

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with Gajendra.

Limitations:

(i) For convicted persons, the name should flash on the news, for atleast period of his conviction.

(ii) if the nature of person does not improve and based on his behaviour, he is ~~expect~~ feared to behave ~~rationally~~ in criminal intent as example of a terrorist freed from a jail, then on pretext of national security & social order, it must flash to have people an informed choice, before relying on such person.

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→ Search engines are not criminally liable for such cases under section 70 of Indian Information tech. Act, 2000, but to protect the dignity of person, they must remove it after an order by court comes or a government agency clears his name.

Similar case has ~~happed~~ happened on content blocking by intermediaries, where SC directed ~~to~~ private citizens to come through Government.

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11. You are the officer in charge of overseeing refugees' related issues in a multilateral humanitarian organisation. There is an ethnicity based civil war going on in a region and as a result, many people are being displaced. Hitherto, the economically better-off neighbouring countries have accommodated the streams of migrants with financial support from your organisation. The violence in the region has increased recently and the flux of people seeking refuge has grown substantially. With countries sealing their borders, the refugees are left in a vulnerable situation. You are sent to negotiate for humanitarian settlement of refugees with the neighbouring countries, who also happen to be a powerful economic bloc. However, they refuse any more accommodation on the following grounds:

(a) Drainage of resources in face of subdued economic conditions.

(b) Domestic political repercussions.

(c) Rehabilitation will encourage more influx and indirectly fuel the persecutors.

(d) Permanency of settlement in face of better prospects than at home.

What are the counter-arguments that can be cited to convince the countries for an immediate solution? Suggest some long term measures as well that should be followed to address the problem. 20

आप एक बहुपक्षीय मानवतावादी संगठन में शरणार्थियों से संबंधित मुद्दों के निरीक्षण हेतु प्रभारी अधिकारी हैं। एक क्षेत्र में नस्ल आधारित गृहयुद्ध छिड़ा हुआ है, परिणामस्वरूप अनेक लोग विस्थापित हो रहे हैं। अभी तक, आर्थिक रूप से बेहतर स्थिति वाले पड़ोसी देशों ने आपके संगठन से प्राप्त वित्तीय सहायता से प्रवास करने वाले लोगों के जत्थों को स्थान दिया है। हाल ही में क्षेत्र में हिंसा बढ़ गयी है और शरण चाहने वाले लोगों का प्रवाह अत्यधिक बढ़ गया है। देश अपनी सीमाओं को सील कर रहे हैं, जिससे शरणार्थी सुभेद्य स्थिति में हैं। आपको उन पड़ोसी देशों से शरणार्थियों हेतु मानवतावादी आधार पर रहने की व्यवस्था करने हेतु वार्ता के लिए भेजा गया है। वे पड़ोसी देश आर्थिक रूप से शक्तिशाली गुट हैं। हालांकि वे निम्नलिखित आधारों पर और अधिक शरणार्थियों को स्थान देने से मना कर सकते हैं:

(a) गिरती हुई आर्थिक स्थिति करने के कारण संसाधनों की कमी।

(b) घरेलू राजनैतिक प्रभाव।

(c) पुनर्वास और अधिक अंतर्वाह को प्रोत्साहित करेगा और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से उत्पीड़कों या अत्याचारियों को उत्तेजित करेगा।

(d) अच्छी संभावनाओं के कारण अपने मूल देश की अपेक्षा यहीं पर स्थायी रूप से बस जाना।

इन विकल्पों के विपक्ष मे दिए जाने वाले तर्क कौन से हैं, जिनके माध्यम से राष्ट्रों को तत्काल समाधान के लिए राजी किया जा सकता है। कुछ दीर्घावधिक उपायों का सुझाव भी दीजिए जिनका समस्या के समाधान के लिए पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

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The case highlights the prevailing situation in Europe, whereby migrants from conflict areas are entering the continent & European nations are reluctant to admit them. I, being officer-in-charge, for refugees need to balance the concerns of refugees as well as the right of sovereignity of the nations, thus situation requires handling & analysis of various value systems at conflict and then coming out with a viable solution.

Counter-arguments:

(a) Although drainage of resources is a promising ground for their refusal, but such economic conditions are often cyclical in nature and economy might improve few months down the line, but refugees may not survive till then,

at the same time, since

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my organisation has provided financial support earlier as well, therefore, I will ensure sufficient funding to address such humanitarian grounds.

(b) Political compulsions driven by xenophobia are prevalent in almost all the nations, these repercussions are often driven by value system of nation, In this context, the idea of Vasudhev Kutumbkam may be put forward and at the same, projection of refugees as an economic asset can help counter this argument.

(c) Rehabilitation may fuel the crisis, but the resettlement of refugees demand immediate attention, even if the refugees are not rehabilitated, they might create ruckus in society or persecutors will even commit

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more atrocities, if they are returned home, thus Based on non-refulment principle of UN refugee Convention, they can not be sent back because they face persecution, this demands even more desire & committment for rehabilitation.

(d) The Refugees do seek permanent settlement, but this influx is not because of better conditions here, rather due to increased violence at home, thus prompting them to flee, therefore, even if good opportunities are available, this powerful economic block must consider it as a complement.

therefore, In line with Gandhian dictum of Sarvodaya, this inequality needs to be minimised & benevolance should drive the policies.

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Long - term measures:

① UNSC sanctioned armed intervention must be done, to avoid this persecution on humanitarian ground.

② there should be neccessary consultation by involving all stakeholders in home country of refugees to arrive at a political ~~alt~~ solution.

③ Neighbouring countries must try to restore the peace through involvement of regional blocks, as they are more affected.

④ Long-term treaties such as strengthening of Refugee Convention to distinguish between a Migrant & Refugee must be done, where refugees must be rehabilitated on grounds of global human values.

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12. You are a Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) in an urban district. The forest cover in the district is as low as 11% and it needs to be increased as per government guidelines. By ecological and environmental perspective also it is imperative that more trees should be planted.

However, you find out that while there is a grant of Rs. 1.5 crore for your division to plant trees under the Hariyali Scheme, most of this fund is lying unused. Since, it is December and as per government rules all the unused grant should be returned to the government as the financial year closes, it seems you will have to return the money completely.

Also, there are strong indications from the ministry that government is mulling over a budgetary cut on Hariyali mission because most of the funds go unused. There is a strong possibility that if you return the money in this financial year you wont get it in the next financial year and even if you get, it will be a very insignificant amount.

Indicate various options that you think are available in this situation. Evaluate these options and choose the most appropriate path to be adopted? 20

आप एक शहरी जिले में मंडल वन अधिकारी (डी.एफ.ओ.) हैं। जिले में वनाच्छादन 11 प्रतिशत कम है और इसे सरकारी दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार बढ़ाया जाना है। पारिस्थितिकीय एवं पर्यावरणीय दृष्टिकोण से भी अधिक संख्या में वृक्षारोपण किया जाना अनिवार्य है।

यद्यपि आप यह पाते हैं कि आपके मंडल (डिवीजन) में हरियाली योजना के अधीन वृक्षारोपण हेतु 1.5 करोड़ रुपए का अनुदान है, लेकिन इस फंड का अधिकांश भाग अप्रयुक्त है। चूंकि यह दिसंबर का महीना है और सरकारी नियमों के अनुसार, समस्त अप्रयुक्त अनुदान सरकार को लौटा दिया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि वित्तीय वर्ष समाप्त हो जाता है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि आपको पूरी राशि लौटानी होगी।

साथ ही, मंत्रालय से इस बात के निश्चित संकेत हैं कि सरकार हरियाली योजना के अंतर्गत बजट कम करने पर विचार कर रही है क्योंकि फंड का अधिकांश भाग अप्रयुक्त रह जाता है। इस बात के निश्चित संकेत हैं कि यदि आप वित्तीय वर्ष में राशि लौटाते हैं तो अगले वित्तीय वर्ष में यह आपको नहीं मिलेगा और यदि मिल भी जाता है तो वह राशि बहुत कम होगी।

स्वंय के अनुसार इस स्थिति में उपलब्ध विभिन्न विकल्पों के संबंध में बताएं। इन विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन करें और अपनाए जा सकने वाले सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त मार्ग का चयन करें।

— Even National Forest policy requires forest cover of country to increase upto 33%, while forests are required for sustainable development of nation as a whole, thus a scheme such as Hariyali must

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be welcomed and to ensure efficient utilization of funds as well as for sustainable development, I have following options –

① Use all funds immediately and start plantation:

Merit: – Funds will not be returned.
– Forestation will get a push.

Demerits:
— it is impossible for a tree to grow in 3 months, thus wastage will be there.
— December month is not for plantation and, No plant will be ~~succe~~ prospered till spring in february.

② Waiting till ~~Decemb~~ February and then starting plantation Drive.

Merit:
— Plants will see growth

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and may prosper in future.
- Funds will be utilised.

Demerits:
- Since it is humanly impossible to plant trees worth of 1.5 crore in a month and also it may give rise to corruption.

③ Float tender for plant procurement and start awareness campaign by meetings with local communities, at the same time, ensure the delivery of plants by february and then disbursal of plants to local people, so that they work in parallel to forest department and a successful plantation drive may start.

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Merit: plantation will be completed by the march end.
- Communities will be aware about need for environment.
- Being an urban area, the pollution is generally high on side, thus people will participate.
- tender will involve objective evaluation & disbursal of public fund.

Demerit: - All funds may not get utilized & some might need to be surrendered.

Thus, the purpose of plantation is to increase green cover by sustainable drive and merely spending the money will not serve any purpose.
Thus, option (3) is the one which I will choose. along with

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effective & scientific feasibility of plantation in locality. also I will request my superior to reconsider the proposal for next year, since forestation is required to have a sustainable future and also it is ethical & imperative for a civil servant to provide this future.

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13. You, an anthropologist, have developed cordial relations with a tribal community which was hitherto isolated from rest of the humanity. Notwithstanding increased interest of researchers and media for the newly discovered tribe, you are the only person from outside whom they trust. They are ardent believers in their goddess and, trusting you, take you to her abode on a holy mountain. To your surprise, you find that the mountain is a reservoir of Uranium that can be used in your power-starved country's nuclear power plants. Besides, you are aware that Uranium being radioactive, it is highly risky to go near the mountain. You try to convince the people about harmful effects it can have and the utilitarian value that it possess for the country. However, they are in no mood to argue and politely ask you to leave. You fear that very soon the outside world will find about this and the vulnerable tribe would be displaced from their land.

(a) Evaluate the following courses of action which you can take for their ethical merits and demerits:

i. You would continue to convince the people yourself about the possible consequences and urge them to relocate.

ii. You would call in local and national NGOs for protecting the rights of the people against the State and file a PIL in Supreme Court if the State proceeds with dispossession.

iii. You would yourself tell the government and the scientific community about the reserves and let them proceed in their own way.

(b) Without restricting yourself to the above options, state the course of action that you would take and why? 20

आप एक नृविज्ञानी हैं और आपने वैसे जनजातीय समुदाय के साथ मधुर संबंध बनाए हैं जो अब तक शेष मानवजति से पृथक था। नई खोजी गई जनजाति में मीडिया और शोधकर्ताओं की बढ़ती रूचि के पश्चात् भी आप अकेले ऐसे बाहरी व्यक्ति हैं जिन पर वे विश्वास करते हैं। वे अपनी देवी के अनन्य उपासक हैं और आप पर विश्वास करते हुए एक दिन वे आपको एक पवित्र पहाड़ पर स्थित उसके वास स्थल पर ले जाते हैं। आप इस बात से आश्चर्यचकित हो जाते हैं कि वह पहाड़ यूरेनियम का भंडार है जिसका उपयोग ऊर्जा की कमी से जूझते आपके देश के नाभकीय ऊर्जा संयंत्रों में किया जा सकता है। साथ ही, आप इस बात से भी अवगत हैं कि यूरेनियम के रोडियोधर्मी होने के कारण पहाड़ के निकट जाना अत्यधिक संकटपूर्ण है। आप लोगों को इसके क्षतिकारक प्रभावों और राष्ट्र के लिए इसकी उपयोगिता के मूल्य के संबंध में समझाने का प्रयास करते हैं। चूंकि वे अभी किसी तर्क-वितर्क की मुद्रा में नहीं हैं और आपसे सविनय चले जाने को कहते हैं। आपको इस बात का भय है कि शीघ्र ही बाह्य जगत इस संबंध में जान जाएगा और सुभेद्य जनजातीय लोग अपनी भूमि से विस्थापित हो जाएंगे।

(a) नैतिक औचित्य और अनौचित्य के आधार पर आपके द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले कदम का मूल्यांकन करें:

i. आप लोगों को संभावित परिणामों के संबंध में समझाना जारी रखेंगे और उन्हें पुनर्स्थापित होने को प्रेरित करेंगे।

ii. आप राज्य के विरुद्ध निवासियों के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए स्थानीय एवं राष्ट्रीय गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को आमंत्रित करेंगे और यदि राज्य निर्वासन की दिशा में बढ़ता है तो आप सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में एक जनहित याचिका प्रस्तुत करेंगे।

iii. आप स्वयं सरकार एवं विज्ञान जगत को भंडार के संबंध में बताएंगे तत्पश्चात उन्हें उनकी इच्छानुसार कार्यवाही के लिए स्वंतत्र छोड़ देंगे।

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(b) अपने आपको उपर्युक्त विकल्पों तक सीमित न करते हुए, उन उपायों को बताएं जिन्हें आप अमल में लाना चाहेंगें। ऐसा करने का कारण भी बताएं।

The case represents development-environment dilemma, where the tribals treat the goddess as a part of culture and as a sacred grove and thus are willing to protect their culture, on the contrary, the nation is a starved ~~of~~ of energy resources, thus being a nationalist, I need to respond to the call of ~~na~~ national duty to contribute towards national growth as a part of my fundamental duties.

Evaluation of options:

① Merit:

— Convincing the people myself will have greater chances of success, as they have trusted

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me for long, they might follow my advice and since I understand their concern as an anthropologist, therefore I will be in better condition to convince them.

- Also, their health needs to be taken care of, since tribals are already dwindling in numbers, therefore, their protection from ill-effects of uranium is required.

Demerit:

- they might loose their trust in me and their only opportunity to interact with world may get vanished.
- what if, they dont get convinced, then they can not be left to fend for themselves.

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(ii)

Merit:

- Calling NGOs & filing PIL may get their grievances heared and ~~it~~ their Right to livelihood may ~~get~~ get protected.
- Since Supreme Court will evaluate a matter objectively, therefore, there are better chances of a fair package.

Demerit:

- NGOs might highlight the case & hitherto unknown people might force state to proceed with possession of land.

(iii)

Merit: - telling government about the case & letting them proceed will ensure that law has its course & I will be out of my dilemma.

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Demerit:

- Government might compromise their Rights on advent of modernization & desire for fuel.

(b) Being an anthropolist, I can not abrogate my duty to protect tribal's way of living and at the same time, as held by Hon'able Supreme Court in Samantha Judgement, people's right must be considered & due hearing must be given.

Thus, my course of action.

→ (i) Inform State Government.
(ii) Request to form a committee to negotiate with me as a member.
(iii) alienating areas as go and no-go with utmost concern for tribal health & developmental needs of country.

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14. A junior member of staff has just returned to work after taking special leave to care for her elderly mother. For financial reasons she needs to work full-time. She has been having difficulties with her mother's home care arrangements, causing her to miss a number of team meetings (which usually take place at the beginning of each day) and to leave work early. She is very competent in her work but her absences are putting pressure on her and her overworked colleagues. You are her manager, and you are aware that the flow of work through the practice is coming under pressure. One of her male colleagues is beginning to make comments such as "a woman's place is in the home", and is undermining her at every opportunity, putting her under even greater stress.

What possible steps can you take to ensure that the work of the team does not suffer while also taking other humanitarian considerations into account. 20

अपनी बुजुर्ग मां की देखभाल के लिए विशेष छुट्टी पर रहने के पश्चात् एक कनिष्ठ कर्मी कार्य पर लौटी है। वित्तीय कारणों से उसे पूरे समय कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है। उसे अपनी मां के लिए घर पर देखभाल की व्यवस्था करने में कठिनाई आ रही है जिस कारण वह कई टीम बैठकों (जो प्रायः प्रति दिन, दिन के आरंभ में होते हैं) में उपस्थित नहीं हो पा रही है और वह कार्यालय से घर भी जल्दी चली जाती है। वह अपने कार्य में बहुत ही सक्षम है, लेकिन उसकी अनुपस्थित उसके ऊपर और काम के बोझ तले दबे उसके सहकर्मियों के ऊपर दबाव का कार्य कर रही है। आप एक प्रबंधक हैं और आप इस बात से अवगत हैं कि इस चलन से कार्य प्रवाह पर दबाव पड़ रहा है। उसके एक पुरुष सहकर्मी ने "एक महिला का स्थान घर में होता है" जैसे ताने भी मारने आरंभ कर दिये हैं और वह उसे प्राप्त हो सकने वाले प्रत्येक अवसर के संबंध मे कमजोर बना रहा है जिससे वह और भी गहन तनाव का अनुभव कर रही है।

सभी मानवीय पहलुओं का ध्यान रखते हुए, इन परिस्थितयों मे टीम का कार्य प्रभावित न हो, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आप कौन से कदम उठायेंगें?

In this situation, there are overlaps between private life and professional life and which is hampering my staff member's morale as well leading to her other collegue's sense of diligence & work culture hampering.

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In this context, while being a human, she needs to take care of her mother well, which is her duty and as Kant has proferred that duty is to performed because it ought to be, thus her sense of duty towards work as well as home will needs to be balanced, also she can't be asked to take leave again, because of financial reasons.

Thus, I will choose following steps—

① I will talk to her about growing problems in her personal life and will try to listen to her concerns, so as to have an empathic

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decision, also I will also ask her about possible roles that she can be reallotted so as to have her flexible working hours.

(ii) I will give a stern warning to her male colleague about such derogatory remarks, In this age of women empowerment, such remarks spoil the morale of whole team and the patriarchal mindset that he has.

(iii) I will ensure that her colleagues i.e. my whole team is on same page regarding treatment that is to be given to her considering her situation.

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(iv) Since, I may not be in situation to grant her any big concessions, therefore, I along with her, will talk to HR and other seniors, regarding her rehabilitation in some other work having flexible timings or I will request management to consider her for slight lesser timing, as she is very competant and I will assure management about work and will take full responsibility for any delay.

(v) If management does not relax it, then I will let them have a call on this, because it will go against organisation, if I don't

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follow their advice.

Thus, a Balance of practically with Compassion is required and considering her Competancy, both can be balanced well.